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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

SAUDI Arabia has adopted the time-honoured imperialist expediency of waging wars by proxy. The instruments used for that purpose are called fittingly enough Imams, an Arabic title which means deputies or representatives. The Imam of Oman has just quit the scene and the Imam of Yemen is entering by another door And it is not a bad show either. Up to now the spectacle is not very expensive and the production rather shoddy. Still the second act may succeed where the first failed. Everything depends on whether the villain of the piece will be prepared to play his role according to the method indicated by the hidden Maestro. The Villain is of course "British imperialism," and according to the now well-established rules of modern international usage he is expected to bow to virtuous American judgment the moment Soviet arms are brought in, as the *deus ex machina* —to a carefully prepared stage.

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SOME people in the Middle East are finding it difficult to understand the British nervousness about the tanks, cannons and planes which the Communist merchants unloaded recently in the ports of Yemen The real danger of these weapons is that they will be used *diplomatically* to obtain substantial concessions without a single shot having to be fired. This is probably the idea worked out in the chanceries of Sana and Riad (not to mention a more distant capital). However, if the British still possess some of their reported capacity to wait and see and if they muster up enough patience to let the Yemeni tanks roll and the newly acquired planes whizz into action, the results may be quite different—almost a blessing in disguise. A few days of a Yemeni aggression on Aden territory might be enough to allow British forces to pick up and collect most of these warlike pieces, with the Soviet instructors disappearing as fast as they can, destroying some of the booty and apportioning the remainder to more cooperating Sheikhs.

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THE peaceful effect of such a dialectical development—to use good Marxist-Leninist language—will be quite substantial. Expansionist Arab rulers will become more cautious in storing second-rate Soviet arms and ammunition for which they ultimately have to pay. The Kremlin may become less eager to pass its tanks artillery and planes into unfriendly hands via Arab allies. And some people in Washington will come to the common-sense conclusion that after all you cannot use your friends for your own convenience only.

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IF some of this should happen, we will be able to say that the Sinai campaign had an educational value even from the international point of view. The British position in the forlorn deserts of Southern Arabia in any case looks much easier than Israel's action in the vicinity of Suez.

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LAST but not least, a good show north of Aden may serve as an impressive object-lesson to Colonel Sarraj and his leftish fellow-travellers in Damascus, who have lately developed into the professional trouble-makers of the Middle East. After all, they may start pondering whether their collection of Soviet arms is altogether an asset, or might also turn into a liability to themselves. From a rather more long-range point of view they should be permitted to complete the assemblage. It might not be to their certain benefit.

Jerusalem, August 23.

Ata Workers Reject Court Arbitrator

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Ata strikers last night, meeting in Haifa, declared they would only recognize the decision of a Supreme Court Justice on the question of the re-employment of the two men charged with assaulting the company secretary, Mr. Ya'acov Abramov, if he orders their reinstatement.

The strikers said that they "do not recognize the right of any outside body to decide our affairs."

Earlier, an agreement had been reached between the Histadrut Executive and the Ata management that Justice S. Agranat would be the sole arbitrator of the issue, which has delayed the resumption of work at the Haifa Bay plant.

(Justice Agranat told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he had agreed to rule on the issue and will hear the two sides in Jerusalem today.)

The signatories were: on behalf of the Histadrut Executive: Mr. A. Becker, head of the Trade Union Department, Mr. Y. Meshel, head of the Industrial Workers Division, and Mr. A. Arad, head of the Textile Workers Union; for Ata: Messrs. Y. M. Geri and H. Moller.

B-G Intervenes

The Prime Minister himself personally intervened in the final stage of the talks at which Mapai leaders and Haifa labour leaders were present. Mr. Lavon had interrupted his vacation in order to return to Tel Aviv to join in the final talks.

Work was to have been resumed last Tuesday after the 102-day strike, but on Monday the Ata management said it would not take back Mr. Joseph Schmetterling and Mr. Heinrich Zimmet, who are charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Mr. Abramov on July 10.

Zimmet and Schmetterling claim that they had been provoked and attacked by Mr. Abramov and that they would sue him for assault.

Binding Decision

The two negotiating sides had agreed at their meeting in Tel Aviv that Justice Agranat be asked to hand down his opinion within the next two days, and that his decision would be binding on both sides.

At the meeting of the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv, Mr. Y. Yudin of Mapam demanded that the issue be left to the decision of the Ata employees, whilst Messrs. Y. Woszczyna and B. Repetur of Ahdut Ha'avoda proposed that the Ata Works Committee be the deciding factor. Both Mr. Y. Sha'ari of Oved Hazioni and Mr. S. Halmowitz of Hapoel Hamizrahi supported the decision.

In opposing the proposal to transfer the decision to the Ata workers, Mr. P. Lavon, Histadrut Secretary-General, declared that there were certain issues which should be decided upon centrally, adding that "it was unwise and even against the public interest to put the burden of the decision on the workers close to the emotional background of the problem."

Mr. Lavon criticized the raising of the issue by the Ata management after the conclusion of the negotiations as "unprecedented" and unwise, he declared. The management should have understood that this move was a threat to future labour relations, he said.

The most important aspect of the agreement was that not Ata would determine whether the two workers would continue in their employment, Mr. Lavon declared. He stated that he saw in this recognition an important principle for future work relations.

The agreement was passed with the supporting votes of Mapai, Oved Hazioni (Hapoel Hamizrahi supported, but has no voting rights) as against the votes of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda.

Special Meeting

Previous to the agreement's publication, the Histadrut Central Committee convened a special meeting to approve the new arrangement, and the plant's consequent full reopening.

Mr. Becker reported to the meeting on the discussions of the last few days with the Ata management and the Ata employees Works Committee on the issue. He said that during the talks with the management, the representatives of the Histadrut Executive had demanded that the two employees be reinstated. They had stressed the fact that during the previous negotiations (for ending the strike) the management had never raised the question of these workers' non-employment. Out of consideration for the management's intense opposition to taking back the two employees concerned, it had been agreed to operate that section of the agreement between the Histadrut Executive and Ata, whereby the decision would be handed over to an agreed arbitrator.

Mr. Becker, in asking the Central Committee to approve of the new agreement, declared that "not emotions but clear thinking should direct us in deciding on this matter."

All — Or None

The factory's Works Committee declared that all men would go back to work — or none. The Histadrut Executive had supported this view, and had announced that resumption of work at the plant would be delayed "until further notice."

The Ata management had at first refused to employ any of the 27 men who face various charges of violence in connection with the strike, but later agreed to take them all back with the exception of the two charged with assault.

Two weeks ago, in reply to a question, Mr. Hans Moller told *The Jerusalem Post* that the re-employment of the two men was out of the question. Asked today why he had not raised the point during the negotiations with the Histadrut Executive on the settlement of the strike, he explained that the management had considered it "self-evident" and "beyond dispute" that these two men would not be taken back.

Rebels Losing 800 Weekly, Lacoste Says

ALGIERS, Thursday. — M. Robert Lacoste, Resident Minister for Algeria, declared today that an average of 800 insurgents were being put out of action every week, and that more and more Moslems were rallying to France.

Meanwhile, the French Army announced today that it thwarted rebel plans for a large-scale offensive against settlements near Algiers when paratroopers wiped out two insurgent units near Blida, 50 kms. south-west of Algiers, killing nearly 300. The action was launched after the French received information that the rebels planned to open operations by attacking Mitidja on August 30.

Offensive Expected

Although the French attack caused the insurgents to pull out, army sources reiterated that they still expect an offensive. Information has been received that the rebels, whose ranks have been badly depleted lately, plan to launch a "mobilization" to swell their numbers for the attack.

Defence Minister Andre Morice, accompanied by top army leaders, flew in last night to inspect French defences. He held a conference with Admiral P. Gely, the naval commander, and the Oran Prefect, M. Pierre Lambert, before leaving for the south.

In Paris, Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury consulted with leading politicians today on a statute of proposed reforms for Algeria. After agreement has been reached on the terms of the new statute, the Premier will go to Algeria himself.

Outline of Plan

The Cabinet has not yet decided on the precise text, but according to the political commentator of the conservative "Paris Presse" it will declare that Algeria is an integral part of France, and would be represented by 30 Deputies to the National Assembly. It would be divided into six or seven self-administering territories or regions, each with an assembly elected by universal suffrage and a government council. The electoral system would guarantee the representation of minorities — Moslem and European — with at least one-third of the seats in each Assembly.

(Reuter, UP)

(Report from Algeria — P. 5)

PINEAU LEAVES ON S. AMERICA TOUR

PARIS, Thursday, (UP). — Foreign Minister Christian Pineau left by air today for a visit to Brazil. He is scheduled to land at Rio de Janeiro tomorrow morning. He will make a goodwill tour of South America designed to rally support for France's case in Algeria which will come up before next month's session on the U.N. General Assembly.

COMPLAINTS OF LODZ STRIKERS UPHELD

WARSAW, Thursday (Reuter). — A government commission which is investigating complaints by Lodz tramway workers against the management of the city transport undertaking has found them to a great extent justified, newspapers here reported today.

Nearly 5,800 transport workers, mainly working on the trams, staged a 48-hour strike in Lodz, central Poland, last week to press wage and other demands

Mr. J. Wyptyck, chairman of the government commission, told reporters in Lodz yesterday that there was a considerable bureaucratic overgrowth in the Lodz transport enterprise which lowered the profitability of the undertaking, and that 90 per cent of all problems should have been explained to the workers and settled immediately on the spot.

Poles Permit CARE To Resume Operations

WARSAW, Thursday (UP).— The Polish Government has agreed to permit CARE to resume its operations in Poland, it was announced here today. The organization had been forced to suspend its operations in Poland in 1949.

According to the agreement signed here yesterday, the organization will be allowed to send to Poland medical supplies, scientific equipment, agricultural machines and machinery for workshops and home industries, as well as some food and clothing.

Israel Protest To U.N. on Mars Delay

Israel yesterday submitted a "strong" protest to the U.N. Security Council on the delay of the Israel-chartered Norwegian freighter Mars at Suez for four days, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

The protest was submitted to this month's President of the Security Council, Dr. Francisco Urrutia of Colombia, by Mr. Mordechai Kidron, Israel's Permanent Delegate at the U.N.

The protest did not include a request for a debate, nor does Israel, for the time being, contemplate any further action on the delay of ships in passing through the Canal, the spokesman said in reply to questions.

Policeman Hit By Jordan Fire

The Army spokesman announced that Jordanian forces opened fire yesterday on a police patrol south of Yarchiv, near Kfar Saba. The patrol returned fire and in the ensuing exchange one of the policemen was wounded.

The wounded policeman, Yosef Mashior, was taken to Hasharon Hospital where he was immediately operated on. It is believed that at least one of the attackers was killed when the patrol returned fire.

Arab Gets 10 Years For Possessing Arms

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A Negev Arab was today sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for being in possession of weapons acquired from the Army and for intending to dispose of them to the enemy.

A court martial had found the 22-year-old Arab guilty of being in possession of a pistol, 58 rounds of ammunition and six rifles

The sentence was read out by the President of the Court, Sgan-Aluf Dr. A. Druks, who stressed the seriousness of the offence. The defendant broke into tears when the sentence was translated for him, and in a broken voice threw himself on the mercy of the court.

(Itim)

West, Baghdad Powers Consult On Syria; 2 Arab Kings in Turkey

Hussein, Faisal in Istanbul

King Hussein of Jordan yesterday flew to Turkey for "rest and recreation," according to an official statement in Amman quoted by Reuter. The statement denied reports that he had "other aims" — presumably to discuss events in Syria with the Turkish Government.

These reports are inspired by the fact that King Faisal of Iraq is already in Istanbul, where he is said to be having talks on the Communist penetration of Syria. Cairo Radio said that Hussein had stopped in Baghdad on his way to Istanbul, where he is to confer with Faisal.

The Turkish Ambassador in Amman on Wednesday night delivered a personal message to Hussein from the Turkish Government.

However, a Turkish Foreign Ministry source said Hussein will discuss the developments in Syria with the Turkish Government and Iraqi statesmen here, including Faisal.

Hussein's father, ex-King Talal, is under medical care in an Istanbul clinic, where he has been undergoing treatment for a mental illness since 1952.

Four Communists Seized in Jordan

AMMAN, Thursday (UP). — Police yesterday arrested four alleged Communists and confiscated pamphlets said to contain "Communist propaganda." Officials described the arrested men as "dangerous persons."

Meanwhile, a military trial of 22 persons accused of plotting against King Hussein continued hearing major witnesses. Most of the defendants were army men. A spokesman judged the trial would go on for about a month longer.

HORSES STOLEN IN GAZA STRIP

BEERSHEBA, Thursday — Infiltrators from the Gaza Strip last night stole two horses, valued at IL1,600, from Moshav Shuva in the Western Negev.

Tracks led back across the Gaza Strip border.

Talks in Britain and U.S.

LONDON, Thursday. — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan returned to London this afternoon, interrupting his holiday to assume charge of the Foreign Office and examine the extent of Soviet influence in Syria. Parallel consultations were held at the U.S. State Department in Washington.

Mr. Macmillan will handle Foreign Office business from 10 Downing Street for the next 10 days during the Spanish holiday of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Britain today took part in an intensive round of consultations on the Syrian position with other members of the five-nation Baghdad Pact — Turkey, Iraq, Persia and Pakistan.

The Pakistani High Commissioner in London, Mohammed Ikramullah, called on Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, to review the position.

Envoys Confer

In Teheran, the Ambassadors of Britain, Iraq and Pakistan called on Foreign Minister Ali Ardlan to discuss Syria.

State Department officials in Washington yesterday conferred with envoys of Britain and other Baghdad Pact countries before today's meeting on Syria between President Eisenhower and the National Security Council.

The top-secret meeting was held at the White House. Members of the Security Council include Secretary of State Dulles as well as other Cabinet officers and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The White House spokesman, following the usual custom, issued no statement on the meeting.

Elath Sees Hayter

The Israel Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Eliahu Elath, called at the Foreign Office yesterday on Sir William Hayter, the senior official at present in charge of the Department. An Israel spokesman described this as routine.

British officials remain tight-lipped about the possible repercussions following the access of pro-Soviet army officers to high command in Damascus and the deepening rift between Syria and the U.S.

Emergency Powers Asked in Lebanon

The Lebanese Government has asked Parliament for emergency powers to detain anyone considered a threat to the country's security, Reuter reported from Beirut yesterday.

The Government's reasons are officially stated to be that "well-known persons" were behind the recent "bloody events" in which many people were killed.

Saboteurs yesterday blasted a bridge near a village 70 kms. south-east of Beirut, it was officially announced last night. Lebanese security forces immediately launched a wide-scale search for the attackers. The National Defence Council last night met in an emergency session to discuss the recent terroristic action.

During recent weeks there has been a series of violent incidents in the Lebanon including one in which 23 persons were killed.

Paris Radio's Arabic transmission reported yesterday that four persons were arrested in the Lebanon on Wednesday following a police raid on the home of Kamal Jumbalat, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party. They are charged with having blown up a courthouse and a bridge on the Beirut-Damascus road. The Lebanese gendarmerie also occupied 15 houses in the area surrounding Jumbalat's home. The Lebanese security authorities claim that saboteurs are infiltrating from Syria.

Lebanese newspapers of all political views today strongly criticized the Government's proposed act authorizing detention for up to six months of anyone considered dangerous to the country's security.

Intervention May 'Lead to War'

"The slightest foreign intervention in Syria will increase international tension and threaten a third world war," an official Syrian statement issued in Damascus said yesterday.

The statement, reported by Reuter, added, "The imperialist powers are committing another violation of international law and the U.N. Charter when they announce they will discuss the internal situation in Syria.

"Such states have no right to do so. They only claim such right relying on their military, naval and air bases, and their possession of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

"It seems that the imperialist powers have not learned their proper lesson from history."

A Government spokesman in Damascus said that Syrian armoured and infantry units have taken up positions on the road to Beirut — in case "the (U.S.) Sixth Fleet should send some marines." He added that "we are just taking some precautions against possible infiltration from outside countries," U.P. quoted him as saying.

(Cairo Radio reported that ur... of the Sixth Fleet were now heading for the Syrian port of Latakia. It added that "a Soviet fleet is also moving to the Mediterranean.")

The spokesman also announced that "a few" Syrian Army officers have been arrested on charges of participating in the American "plot" to destroy Syria's leadership. This was the first confirmation that arrests followed the dismissal of 10 top officers

SYRIAN ATTACHE IN AMMAN RESIGNS

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Col. Omar Kadani, the Syrian Military Attache, announced yesterday he has submitted his resignation to the Syrian Defence Minister as a protest against "the present situation in Syria."

(An official decree issued in Damascus on Tuesday released Col. Kadani and other officers from the service.)

Present Border Quiet May Lead To Talks in M.E., Says U.N. Chief

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said today that if the quiet on the borders between Israel and the Arab states could be maintained, negotiations might be entered into by the disputing parties.

If this stage is successful, he told a news conference, "we will come much closer to peace."

Asked whether he had a blueprint for peace in the Middle East, Mr. Hammarskjold said he had none but he saw the matter in terms of stages, the first of which is the present one of quiet on the borders. The second will come when this quiet is taken for granted as a fact of everyday life, "then perhaps we can go on."

He said he was opposed both to a debate on the arms race in the Middle East, and discussions of Syria's military coup, in the forthcoming 12th General Assembly.

Big Powers Must Decide

On the question of the arms race, he said that the problem "is primarily for those countries in a position to supply arms to the area." He said that it is one thing for responsible powers to agree, and another to have a general public debate in which all countries make statements. "Diplomacy of the classical kind" is indicated in the first instance, and U.N. action only follows this, he said.

On the Syrian matter, Mr. Hammarskjold called attention to the U.N. Charter provision against interference in the internal affairs of a member state. As for the ideological question involved, he reminded that the U.N. was a "neutral organization."

He indicated in vague terms that the Jordan plan to ask the Security Council to look into Israel's activities in the "no-man's-land" in the Jerusalem region near Mount Moukabbir, might be dropped.

Prefers Quiet Solution

He said he found it better to attempt to reach a solution to matters quietly and perhaps avoid public debate. (Actually it is known that he did, in fact, persuade the new Jordan representative, Yussef Halkal, when he presented his credentials on Wednesday, to withhold any request now in favour of an attempt by Israel and Jordan to settle the matter on the spot.)

He said that he had not received any communication from Syria regarding a request for a Security Council meeting accusing the U.S. of fomenting the Syrian trouble, as reported from Damascus.

He has also received no reply from Syria regarding the question Israel asked him to put to Damascus, whether Syria adhered to the non-aggression features of Article I of the Armistice Agreement.

Jordan Asks U.S. Backing for Plaint

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Jordan asked the U.S. today to support the action it will take in the Security Council to halt Israel construction work on Mount Moukabbir in Jerusalem.

The Jordan Ambassador, Abdul Monem Rifa'i, asked the U.S. to use its influence with Israel to stop the Israel activities. He told reporters that Israel workers, under the cover of troops, started to plant trees and build roads on the mountain on July 21.

The envoy said Jordan would call for a special session of the Security Council "in a few days" unless the Israel activities are stopped.

In Amman, the Arab states yesterday pledged support of a Jordan charge that Israel violated the demilitarized zone in Jerusalem.

Heads of Arab diplomatic missions told Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'i their nations would stand with Jordan when the U.N Security Council took up Jordan's complaint. Jordan has accused Israel of violating the demilitarized zone in the Mount Moukabbir area of Jerusalem, near Abu Tor.

B-G Confers With Eban in Tel Aviv

Ambassador Abba Eban met yesterday with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Tel Aviv.

On Sunday, Mr. Eban is scheduled to begin a series of discussions with senior Foreign Ministry officials in preparation for the annual session of the U.N. General Assembly next month

The Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, will return from vacation on Sunday.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Eban is to speak at Ratisbonne Hall in Jerusalem on "Israel's Diplomatic Struggle" under the sponsorship of the Israel Association for the U.N.

U.S. Concern Solely To Oust U.K.—Azem

The U.S. Government's sole concern was to take the place of the British and the French in the Middle East and to safeguard large American business interests, Acting Defence Minister Khaled el Azem told a group of American correspondents in Damascus last night.

Damascus Radio said Azem accused the U.S. of invariably aiding with "imperialism" whenever the Arabs are threatened by it, as evinced in the cases of Algeria, "Palestine," and Oman.

He said the only time when the U.S. aided the Arabs against the "imperialists," was in the Suez operation, and then only because it thought the British and French were intruding in a sphere which it considered its own.

Azem reiterated that the Soviet Union did not make any conditions when it granted aid to Syria, adding, "You are the people who want to impose conditions for the few dollars and useless arms with which you tempt some Arab states." The fact that Syria has received so much assistance from Russia and Czechoslovakia has put the Americans in a difficult position, in which they are compelled to increase their aid to other Arab states, he pointed out.

He said that Russia has neither economic nor political ambitions in Syria.

Egypt-Syria Finance Talks Tomorrow

The Egyptian Finance Minister, Abdul Kaissouni, will visit Damascus tomorrow and will hold "important talks" there for the next two days, Damascus Radio reported yesterday.

Cairo Radio said that Kaissouni will leave in early September for a tour of Syria, Jordan, Hungary, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. It was believed that he would also visit New York to participate in the conference of the International Monetary Fund scheduled for September 23

An Egyptian trade delegation yesterday left Cairo for Czechoslovakia. The group is headed by the Director of the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

Moscow Derides 'Two-Year' Offer

LONDON, Thursday. — Moscow Radio said tonight that the new Western disarmament proposals "add nothing to the former unconstructive attitude of the Western powers to disarmament."

An English-language broadcaster said the West's proposals for a two-year suspension of nuclear tests made yesterday "do not signify by any means a willingness to agree to the stopping of tests unconditionally."

Meanwhile, in London authoritative sources said today that President Eisenhower had overruled his defence advisers and the Western allies in offering Russia the two-year halt in nuclear weapons tests.

Sides with Stassen

Mr. Eisenhower sided with his chief disarmament delegate, Mr. Harold Stassen, against top Defence Department and Atomic Energy Commission advisers in authorizing the drastic concession to Russia, the sources said.

Defence officials had publicly warned that even the old Western offer of a 10-month truce might disperse the U.S. nuclear weapons team.

Authoritative sources said that Mr. Stassen and Secretary of State Dulles had to sell the proposal to Britain and France.

Britain opposed it because its new defence strategy pins future security on nuclear weapons without sizeable conventional forces, which are being cut although the bomb stock-pile is yet to be completed.

France opposed it because French scientists have yet to make their first atomic bomb. France was the last to approve the plan.

(Reuter, UP)

Imam Said Still Fighting in Oman

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The special envoy of the Imam of Oman today described reports that British forces had withdrawn from Oman as "mere propaganda."

The envoy, Salah Ben Issa el Harithy, arrived from Beirut with messages from the Imam to President Nasser of Egypt and to Abdul Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League.

Harithy claimed that Nizwa, former headquarters of the Imam's forces reported earlier to have been taken by the British-supported Sultan of Oman and Muscat, was still in the Imam's hands.

"The Imam's army is fighting the enemy everywhere" Harithy said.

SAUDI PROTEST

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Saudi Arabia formally charged today that Britain used the Buraimi oasis area as a base for its attack against the forces of the rebel Imam of Oman, Ghaleb Bin Aly, in violation of international law.

In a letter to the U.N. Secretariat, the Government of Saudi Arabia said that it considered the Buraimi area part of its territory.

First Syrian Envoy To Peking Chosen

Ihsan el Katmi, former member of Parliament for Aleppo, has been chosen as first Syrian Ambassador to Peking, Beirut Radio reported yesterday.

A Syrian spokesman was quoted as saying that the Syrian Government is not taking steps to pick a replacement for Farid Zein e-Din, the Ambassador who was declared persona non grata by the U.S. Government last week.

U.S. Lets 24 Newsmen Visit China

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The State Department announced today that it will permit 24 full-time American correspondents to travel to China. They will be permitted to go for six months or longer on an "experimental basis."

The State Department stressed that today's action does not authorise other Americans, including photographers, to make the trip.

Indonesia Wants Both Games 'Neutral'

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Indonesian Government has agreed that the two football games between Indonesia and Israel in the World Soccer Tournament be played in a neutral country, Foreign Minister Subandrio said today.

He said the Government would reject any plans for holding the match in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Football Association put the issue before the Government earlier this month when it reached deadlock with the Israelis over where the matches should be played.

Israel insists that one of the matches be played on its territory, but the Indonesians have objected to this on political grounds. The Cabinet is said to have considered that a match on Indonesian territory would weaken the Asian-African bloc of nations who opposed Israel's attack on Egypt last year.

The International Football Federation has ruled that both matches should be played by the end of September either by the normal practice of one match in each country or in a neutral country of their choice. Israel is entitled to demand that one of the matches be played on her territory.

ENGLAND SCORES 283

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — England has scored 283 for five wickets at close of play in the opening day of the final test against the West Indies at the Oval here.

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"The New Class"

משרד החינוך והתרבות
תוכנית לחגיגת מלאות
ולחטכלה
תנועה העובדת
הנוער לחרות ולחצר
מכון ישראלי להשכלה בכתב

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Social & Personal

Mr. T. Naude, South African Minister of Finance, lunched yesterday with Mr. A. Tager, Mayor of Ashkelon, at the Dagon Hotel.

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D. Hiram Peri has been promoted from Associate Professor to Professor of Romance Studies at the Hebrew University. Other promotions announced are Dr. Abraham Glasner, from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry; Dr. Saul Patai, from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, and Dr. Yeheskel Liwschitz, from Instructor to Lecturer in Organic Chemistry.

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The Israel Anti-Tuberculosis League is to hold a Moonlight Ball, at the King David Hotel, at 9.00 p.m. tomorrow. All proceeds are to go to the League's activities in Jerusalem and the Corridor.

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BIRTH

GAERTNER — To Judith (nee Yellin) and Hans Gaertner on August 22, in Jerusalem, a son.

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ENGAGEMENT

SAPIR—BUSSE

The engagement is announced of Shlomo, son of Rabbi Yisrael Aryeh Sapir, President of the Petah Tikva Rabbinical Court, and Mrs. Sapir, to Ellen Miriam, daughter of Mr. G. W. Busse and Dr. Edith Busse of 1, Wellacre Road, Harrow, Middlesex, England.

Hadera Paper Banned To Religious Firms

Fourteen publishing firms of religious books in Israel were yesterday told by the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem that it could not give permission for publishing sacred books on paper manufactured by the Hadera paper mills.

According to a letter sent by the Rabbinate, the paper company continued to employ some Jewish workers on the Sabbath despite a series of protests by the Rabbinate.

Meanwhile, the Executive of the Hadera firm yesterday visited Jerusalem for an urgent appointment with the Chief Rabbinate and it is believed that agreement may be reached which will culminate in a reversal of the Rabbinate's decision.

Among the publishing firms who received the Rabbinate's communications are "Mosad Harav Kook," "Pardess," "El Hamekorot" and "Sinai."

NEW TOURIST BODY NAMED

Following the decision of the Government on August 4 concerning the establishment of the "Tourist Development Corporation Ltd.", the Government has now approved the Board of Directors of the new Corporation.

It will consist of representatives of: the Prime Minister's Office, the Treasury, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Transport, the Histadrut and the Government Tourist Corporation and Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, Mr. Jacob Geri and Mr. Herman Hollander.

Five additional members of the Board will be leaders of the State of Israel Bonds in the U.S. They will constitute an advisory committee in the U.S., headed by Mr. Lawrence Laskey of Boston.

The Government appointed Mr. T. Kollek as Chairman of the Board and Mr. Amos Irron as Managing Director of the Corporation.

Gas Still Issuing From Beeri Bore

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Efforts to seal off the gases which have been escaping sporadically from the Beeri hole for three consecutive days have failed so far.

Several methods have been tried. The one which seemed to be the most promising that of blowing in air under great pressure failed because the boring apparatus through which the air was introduced was damaged by the fire. Pressures up to 600 lb. per square inch were tried.

PINHAS ROSEN — A CORRECTION

We regret that our report of the statement by the Israel Bar Association which appeared in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* erroneously referred to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, instead of to the Minister of Police, Mr. Bechor Shitreet, who made the announcement in the Knesset, against which the Bar Association protested.

10% MORE MONEY HELD BY PUBLIC

Total ready money held by the public increased by 10 per cent between August 1956 and May 1957, while demand deposits increased by 20 per cent during the same period.

In The Jerusalem Post on Wednesday the 10 per cent increase, amounting to IL.2bn. was erroneously given as the increase in the total means of payments.

American Press Says Game Not Yet Ended in Damascus

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union realized a clever move in Syria when the Communists took over the leadership of the country, the "New York Times" said in a leading article today. But, it added, "the game is far from over."

The deep Soviet penetration into Syrian affairs, the newspaper said, was not surprising. But the Soviet Union, the editorial continued, would not be able to have the same control over matters in Syria as it had "over a satellite whose boundaries are contiguous and whom they can overrule, as they did Czechoslovakia, or conquer, as they did Hungary, with force."

"The possession of vast quantities of Soviet arms did not save Egypt from a humiliating defeat at the hands of Israel last year, nor is a similar situation likely to save Syria if another conflict occurred," the newspaper said.

"Even Nasser's Egypt has shown signs in recent days of being disturbed by the extent to which Syria has moved into the Soviet orbit. Colonel Nasser likes to play with Russian fire, but believes and hopes that he will not be burned," the newspaper added.

"We have by no means heard the end of the Syrian story. The situation does not yet warrant drastic action. It may take care of itself. It is legitimate diplomatic diplomacy for the U.S. to encourage all the anti-Communist countries in the Middle East to use what pressure they can to restrain Syria.

"The Russians appear to have made a clever move in Syria, but the game is far from over," the "New York Times" wrote.

U.S. Must Act

The "New York Herald Tribune" said watchful waiting in Washington would not be enough to bring the situation under control.

President Eisenhower, in his press conference yesterday, the newspaper said, was cautious in appraising the situation in Damascus. "Obviously there is still hope in Washington that Syria will still be kept out of the Soviet orbit. Even the Egyptian Dictator Nasser seems disturbed at the prospect of Syria becoming a fief in the Soviet feudal empire," the newspaper said.

"The U.S. does not have to go it alone in resisting a Soviet advance into Syria. But it does have to provide the requisite measure of decisiveness, resoluteness and leadership. And so far these qualities and leadership have not been forthcoming," the newspaper concluded.

The "Washington Post" said President Eisenhower's press conference comments were a "humiliating statement." In a leading article, it said, "The accession of a Communist regime in Syria is a victory for the Soviet Union and a massive defeat for the U.S. and its allies...

"What the public has a right to expect is that the Administration which should be in possession of full information, notwithstanding President Eisenhower's humiliating statement yesterday, will come forward with some applicable plans beyond mere supine resignation.

"The essence of leadership is to anticipate and prevent new crises, not pick up the pieces after they have happened."

Newsmen in Cyprus Allege Suppression

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Representatives of the foreign press in Cyprus have protested against the ban of news on operations in Cyprus in the past few months.

The correspondents complained against "suppression, mishandling, delays and general inadequacy," of information services, particularly in connection with anti-EOKA operations.

The Security Forces spokesman said he thought nothing newsworthy had happened in the operational field during the past few months, and "if there's anything of news value I shall put it out."

Correspondents pointed out it was up to them to decide the news value of operational events and not up to officials to dictate this.

Soviets to Advise Ceylon on Housing

COLOMBO, Thursday (UP). — Two Soviet experts will arrive here shortly to help the Government solve the housing problem, it was learned today.

They will advise the Government on construction of low-cost housing from materials available in Ceylon. An original proposal to obtain aluminium houses from Russia has been shelved as they would be unsuitable in Ceylon's climate.

Gaza Refugee Group To Tour Arab States

A delegation representing all refugees in the Gaza Strip has been formed for the purpose of touring the Arab countries to impress on these states that disunity among them must not impair the cause of the Arab refugees, Cairo Radio reported yesterday.

The group will suggest the formation of a special non-political organization, similar to the anti-Israel boycott committee, in order to look after the interests of the refugees.

PAKISTANI PREMIER TO VISIT MOROCCO

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Dr. Ahmad Balafrej, visiting Moroccan Foreign Minister, said here yesterday that Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, the Pakistani Prime Minister, has accepted an invitation to visit Morocco. No date has been fixed for the visit.

Ghana Rushes Bill On Deportations

ACCRA, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah announced in the National Assembly today the Government's plans to rush through a bill dealing with deportation because of a "deplorable situation" which had arisen over cases now before the courts.

He gave no details of the bill, but said two men involved in current cases would be dealt with under its terms.

The two, Alhaji Badra and Alhaji Lalelmie, are Moslems. Both are fighting deportation on the grounds that they are citizens of Ghana. The Government claims they are aliens.

The two Moslems were issued with deportation orders on July 31 on the grounds that their presence in Ghana was "not conducive to public good." The reasons were not specified.

NAMED SOVIET SPIES LEAVE PRAGUE

PRAGUE, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Alfred Stern, an investment broker, left his hotel yesterday with his wife, Martha Dodd, and their son for an unknown destination.

Stern and his wife, daughter of a pre-war American Ambassador in Germany, were last week described as Soviet agents before the U.S. House un-American Activities Committee.

Airlines Protest Exit Visa Fee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

While foreign airline companies protested yesterday against the proposed IL.150 fee for exit permits and were promised that their views would be given serious consideration, the spokesman of the Ministerial Economic Committee issued a statement indicating that the decision is a *fait accompli* and that only the proper procedure remains to be worked out.

In a press release headed "The Decision on Exit Permits Remains in Force," the spokesman confirmed that the committee decided on Sunday to impose a IL.150 fee for each exit permit. (In his briefing to reporters on Sunday the spokesman did not say a word about the decision.)

Yesterday's statement said that "the legal and technical advisors of the Ministries concerned are now clarifying the proper legal methods for carrying out the decision."

The protest of the airline companies was submitted to Mr. U. Michaeli, Director of the Civil Aviation Department in the Ministry of Transport. The companies maintained that no other country imposes so high a fee. They said that while they are making efforts to increase the number of flights to Israel, the proposed measure would seriously reduce the number of travellers. Eighty per cent of all Israelis going abroad travel by air, according to the airlines.

Another point raised by the airlines was the question of exit permits for their own employees. They say the proposed fee violates existing international agreements which say specifically that the Government will give absolute freedom of movement to airline employees to carry out their duties. It is inconceivable that the companies should be required to pay tremendous sums to cover the exit permit fees of their employees travelling on duty.

Mr. Michaeli promised to bring the companies' complaints before the competent authorities without delay.

Also present at the meeting were Mr. A. Silberberg, Director of the Tel Aviv office for Immigration in the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. D. Barness, Director of International Affairs in the Civil Aviation Department.

Three Delegations Due for Air Talks

Two Swedish delegations and one from Cyprus are arriving shortly to discuss aviation problems.

The first Swedish delegation, headed by Mr. H. Winborg, director of the Department of Aviation, will negotiate an aviation agreement between Israel and Sweden.

The second, an S.A.S. delegation, is coming to negotiate with El Al for continuance of the "Pool" agreement. This agreement concerns inter-airline cooperation in regard to transfer of passengers and division of fare receipts.

The director of the Cypriot Department of Civil Aviation is to arrive in Israel in the middle of next month to discuss with the Department of Aviation possibilities for joint action at coming conferences of the International Civil Aeronautics Commission. The conferences, which take place in October and January, will deal with air travel service in the Middle East.

Mukhtar Joins Work Camp

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Mukhtar of Abu Ghosh, near Jerusalem, has been so impressed with the work of the international work camps sponsored by the Friends Society that he himself has joined a similar camp at Tel Hashomer Hospital.

A resume of the work done by these camps was given to the Jerusalem Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday by the co-leader of the camp in Abu Ghosh, Mr. Michael Silverman, of Kiryat Motzkin.

Two camps were set up this year instead of one, each operating for three weeks. At Abu Ghosh the 25 young people repaired roads, and at Tel Hashomer 25 others levelled ground in preparation for construction work.

Mr. Silverman said that when the budget for current expenses at Abu Ghosh was running out, the Mukhtar insisted on providing food and other necessities out of his own pocket. One-third of the group was made up of foreign students, and the others were Israelis, with Jews and Arabs about equally represented.

The work-day is eight hours, five days a week. The aims are to volunteer help to people and to bring youth of many nationalities together.

The number of Israel youth who volunteered was twice the number of available places.

Mr. Silverman, a medical student at the Hebrew University, has worked in the camps for four summers. One year he joined a camp in Greece where the local population would not speak to the volunteers for three weeks, thinking they were prisoners sent by the Government to do manual labour. In Italy, the volunteers were taken for government spies.

Mr. Silverman said that the Polish Government had prevented a Polish girl student from participating. Next year, he said, he hoped that a student from Ghana would come here.

Americans Said Sexless

CHICAGO, Thursday (Reuter). — A leading American psychologist says that clinical estimates show American men are "sexless" and most of the women, frigid.

In an interview published in "Advertising Age," Dr. John Kephler wrote that if national advertisers continue to employ sex and sex symbols in mass advertising they are not apt to meet with success.

He blames "American civilization" which "has forced the greatest repression on men and they have become more refined, more passive and more feminine."

Estimates show that 40 per cent of American males suffer from potency disturbances and 90 per cent of the women are frigid, he said.

"The sex and sadism in current American fiction is designed to cover up and provide a false front for the essential sexless nature of our contemporary civilization."

Weisels Improve After Car Crash Injuries

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (INA). — Dr. Benno Weisel, head of the Latin American Department of the Jewish Agency, and his wife were reported today to be improving after injuries they sustained in a car accident last week. They are both at the American-British Hospital here.

First U.S. Group Asks Shell Not to Quit

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (INA). — The Jewish Community Council of Los Angeles has become the first American Jewish group to urge Shell to reconsider its projected withdrawal from sales operations in Israel.

A resolution, adopted yesterday on behalf of 400 constituent organizations with a total membership of 400,000 Jews, asserted that the projected termination "constitutes an economic blow to Israel and was induced by pressure from the governments of neighbouring Arab countries."

Ceramics Important to National Economy

TEL AVIV Thursday (USIS). — The contribution of ceramics to employment, its domestic market and potential export volume and its rich store of raw materials make the industry of prime importance to Israel's economy, Mr. George A. Kirkendale, USOM ceramic staff advisor, said yesterday, on leaving for home, on completion of his three-year term of duty.

The rich natural resources of Wadi Ramon had yet to be exploited, Mr. Kirkendale added, but he stressed that "greater technical knowledge is the outstanding need of the Israel ceramics industry today." The deficiencies which existed were, in his opinion, normal for an industry which was barely six years old. The industry should first of all sell on the local market and when it had gained a reputation it could turn to the vast markets of Africa, he concluded.

Girl, 15, Killed In Shooting Accident

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Zila Czenstobovsky 15, of Herzlia, was killed today when she was hit by a bullet accidentally discharged from a Sten gun at a campfire party in Kfar Aza.

She was attending a summer work camp with other youngsters at the village.

One of the campers, who was playing with the loaded Sten, accidentally discharged it. Zila was killed instantly. *(Itim)*

NOTHING NEW IN HUNT FOR SHEM-TOV

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Nothing new has turned up in the police man-hunt for Yitzhak Shem-Tov, who escaped from Tel Mond Prison two weeks ago.

A number of leads phoned into the police were followed-up, but they all turned out to be fruitless. *(Itim)*

Edna Was Beaten By Tides After 14 Hrs.

DOVER, Thursday (Reuter). — Edna Borenstein, 20, of Tel Aviv was beaten by the tides in yesterday's cross-Channel swimming race and gave up after 14 hours and one minute.

However, she did win a third prize of £100 for her efforts. The prizes were awarded today.

"I was three miles from shore, but was swept back to five-and-a-half miles," she said.

Talking about her swim last night, Edna said: "I would like my mother in New York to understand why I quit. I am very sorry, but I hope she will understand that it was the tide and current that beat me."

Edna started strongly. "But after one hour in the water I was going to quit, because I was sea-sick," she said. "I kept going and later felt better.

"After 14 hours I asked which way the tide was going. I was told it was going out now. With the tide against me, I would have had to stay in the water another six hours.

"There was no point in doing that so I told them to fish me out. I could have carried on, but I didn't want to swim that many more hours."

Petah Tikva Hapoel Beat Wacker, 3-2

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Petah Tikva Hapoel beat the Austrian team Wacker, 3-2, here yesterday after being 0-1 down at half-time. Scorers for Hapoel were Ramasi, Haldi and Stelmach. Wacker are fourth in the Austrian top League.

ENGLISH SOCCER SEASON OPENS

The English 1957-8 soccer season will start on an unusual note tomorrow — a postponed game agreed by the ruling body, owing to illness, Sheffield Wednesday, promoted from Division II, were due to visit Manchester to play the City, but the "Blades" cannot field a team owing to many players being down with Asian flu.

Among the other top games in the First Division tomorrow is a London "derby" between Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea at White Hart Lane. A local affray at Birmingham brings the City as hosts to Aston Villa.

"Busby's Babes" — Manchester United, start their defence of the First Division championship with an away date with newly promoted Leicester City, while an attractive "North v. South" game will take place at Sunderland where Arsenal are the visitors. *(K. BEECHER)*

Local Plants Can Make Tourist Buses

There is no justification for importing completely assembled tourist buses when local plants can supply a finished product of similar quality. This conclusion, announced yesterday, is the result of a study made by Mr. P. Ginsburg, Director General of the Ministry of Transport, of the local vehicle factories, Ha'Argaz and Merkavim, after hearing requests from local tourist companies to import completed buses, furnished with special tourist facilities.

The Ministry's study showed that the construction of each bus would provide 350 work days.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE TO BE MADE IN SDOM

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The managers of the Dead Sea Bromine Works, Dr. F. Yaron, and Dr. Y. Picker, are on their way to West Germany to purchase equipment for the setting up of a plant for the production of magnesium chloride in Sdom. It is intended that the new plant start production by next spring.

The Bromine plant is at present producing daily four tons of bromine and 4.2 tons of ethylene dibromide, a petrol additive.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.38 p.m. today and ends at 7.32 p.m. tomorrow.

Parties: Re'eh, Deuteronomy, 11, 26 — 16, 17
Haftara: Isaiah, 54, 11 — 55, 5

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue. Tonight: Minha: 6.38 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 6.30 p.m.; Arvit: 7.45 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: Arvit: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael, (96 Disengoff Road): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha: 7.05 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.05 p.m.

Tiferet Tel Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.45 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha: 7.05 p.m. Arvit: 7.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali). 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Rd. 8056.
TEL AVIV. Magen David, 25 Allenby, 66426. Yanai, 67 Yehuda-Halevy 62474. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol. Mercaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda. 22993. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 87405. **JAFFA:** El Kamal, 66 Rehov 4, 83361. **RAMAT GAN:** Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 4 Hafetz Haim. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Segal: 134 Herzl, 328 **NATANYA:** Aussuta.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Maoz, 107 Moriah, 82621.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Eichron Moshe, 10 Yeshayahu 4191.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 34683. Moshkowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3252. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408. **JAFFA:** Luria and Barkash, 72 Yerushalayim, 82993. **RAMAT GAN:** Hadassah, Katznelson Givatayim, 72271. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Stampfer. **HOLON:** Ribak, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 328. **NATANYA:** Assuta.
HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff. 3582. Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 2805. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 5540.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Levitan, 100 Ben Yehuda, 28708. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff 61217. Dr. Davis, 9 Shlomo Molcho, 5782. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as today.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 68326.

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Notices to the Public
Attention Guests from Abroad
Traditional Tzavta Programme
A festive Shabbat dinner and Tzavta will be held on Shabbat [illegible] this evening at 8 and tomorrow at 1 p.m., at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv.
Prof. Shapuresn will conduct the seuda shlishit at the Savoy Hotel at 6 p.m.

To private owners of cars
The attention of car-owners is called to the Defence Stamp Amendment (Private Cars)—1957, published in Kovets Hatakanot 722, Aug. 15, 1957.
According to these amendments, the deadline for paying for the Defence Stamp for the period between Nov. 30, 1956 and March 31, 1957, is Aug. 30, 1957.
Payment for the Defence Stamp for the period between April 1, 1957 and March 31, 1958 will be made together with Yahav Magen for the car in two equal payments. The first payment falls due on Sept. 30, 1957, and the second payment on Jan. 31, 1958.
If the car has been transferred during the period payment is due, the amount for the Defence Stamp should be paid in full before transfer.
If the car was acquired after Sept. 30, 1957, the Defence Stamp should be paid when the ownership licence becomes valid.
Failure to pay the Defence Stamp is equivalent to failing to hold a motor vehicle licence.
In order to prevent extra work, owners of cars are requested not to hold up payment until the last day.
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What to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed Saturdays.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects; 2) Rothschild Manuscript, Number Twenty Four. 3) Watercolours and Drawings by Pissin and Modern French Graphics. 4) Selected Ancient Coins in Palestinian History. 5) Yemenite Art. 6) Sculpture and drawings and etchings by Mordecai Pereiman and by Moise Kagan. Bezalel. 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Bezalel Museum Romema Branch. Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer, 10-1. Closed on SaBurday.

Pastels by Pinhas Litvinovsky. Artists Houses, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Tours:—
Hebrew University Conducted tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.)

• Film Shows: —
Israel films, daily, 11.30. Keren Hayesod Hall.

Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel — Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 33 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1).

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions: —
1) Lithographs by I. Aschheim; 2) Photographs of the Hula Valley by Peter Maron; 3) 60 Paintings by Modigliani, Soutine, Pascin, Chagall and Kisling. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

• Tourist Service: —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Lecture: —
Shabbtai Zvi, by Dr. Rivka Shatz, Professor Yeshayahu Tishbi, Mr. Mordecai Priman. Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

• Bible Study: —
David Avissar. Beit Ha'am 4.30 p.m.

• Oneg Shabbat: —
Government Tourist Information Office. 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• American Documentary Films: —
Z.O.A. House at 9 p.m.

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "The Golem," Festive performance, 8.30.
Ohel, "Pedagogic Poem," 8.30

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
"Sculpture in the open air." Gan Ha'am, Mt. Carmel.

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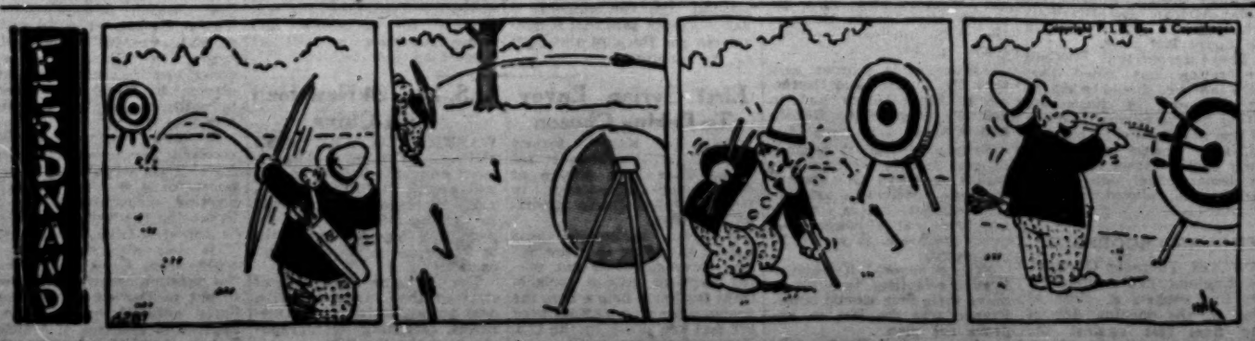
LANGUAGES
at the "HADIMAH" School, 74 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv.
1) NEW HEBREW, ENGLISH AND FRENCH COURSES for beginners and advanced students are beginning.
2) ENGLISH ULPAN (3 hours daily) for beginners and advanced students by experienced teachers born in England. 3) ENGLISH & FRENCH ULPAN & COURSES for pupils of elementary & secondary schools.
Registration 9 a.m.-12 noon and 2-6 p.m. (except Fridays).



Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	36	22	35	24
Tiberias	35	27	39	26
Haifa Port	71	26	32	31
Natanya	71	—	32	31
Tel Aviv Kirya	67	32	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	74	34	30	29
Lydda Airport	55	21	31	30
Jerusalem	31	25	35	25
Beersheba	35	23	36	25
Sdom	23	31	38	25
Eilat	26	26	42	41

A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Lart Bunlart, Director of Rehabilitation in the Thailand Government, for a month's study tour of Israel, as a guest of the Israel Veterans' Union and of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department.

Dr. Fernando Cabieses, Lima, neuro-surgeon and Secretary of the Peru-Israel Cultural Institute, and Mrs. Cabieses, and Dr. Abraham Mosovich Buenos Aires neurologist, and Mrs. Mosovich, as guests of the Israel Ibero-American Institute.

Mr. A. Gilboa, Israel Consul-General in Istanbul, for a short vacation. (By El Al).

DEPARTURES

A/M M. Michael, Israel Military Attaché in Ankara, for Istanbul after participating in consultations with the General Staff during the last two weeks. (By El Al).

Dr. Renana Ben-Gurion Leshem, for the U.S., on an Israel Bonds tour. (By K.L.M.).

Colonel Kemal Tuncayma, outgoing Turkish Military Attaché in Israel, with his wife, for Istanbul.

Dr. A. L. Gaston, senior economist of the Bank of Israel, for advanced study in national financing in the U.S. (By a.s. Israel).

Mr. E. Dobkin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, for the U.S. and Mexico.

Mr. Yosef Milo, Director of the Chamber Theatre, for Western Germany to study new theatre construction. (By El Al).

A GRADE B Postal Agency is to be opened in Kibbutz Yif'at, in the Emek, on September 1. It will be open to the public Sunday to Thursday from 10.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m. and 3.00—4.00 p.m. and on Fridays, from 10.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m.

* * *

A 61-YEAR-OLD resident of Rehov Salame in Tel Aviv was yesterday recovering in Hadassah Hospital from a suicide attempt. The man, who had swallowed a large quantity of aspirin tablets, was rushed by ambulance to the hospital, where he is reported out of danger.

* * *

THE TEL AVIV Municipality announces that in view of stoppages in the electricity circuit, water supply may be interrupted occasionally in various parts of the city until Thursday next.

Canners Against New Factories

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — No further canning factories using citrus fruit should be set up in Israel, declared Mr. M. Bejarano and other representatives of the Citrus and Canned Products Association, who held a press conference here today.

The speakers called upon the Government to set up a committee of enquiry since they believed its findings would confirm their opinion. In particular the speakers opposed the establishment of more canning factories using grapefruit, since the export possibilities in this field were limited and more firms in the field would simply bring about a reduction in the price fetched by the produce.

The speakers stressed that there was a shortage of citrus fruit for preserving and this was another good reason why the time was inopportune for the expansion of the preserves industry "by Sam Dubiner or anyone else."

The Association's spokesmen revealed that they were negotiating with the Citrus Marketing Board to be allocated 10,000 tons of next season's expert crop. Local factories could take as much as 180,000 tons of citrus per year, the spokesmen added, but this year they had only 40,000 tons to process. The supply of inferior-quality fruit was expected to increase every year during the next 10 years to provide the industry with 200,000 tons annually *(Itim)*

Cinema Bandit Believed 'Amateur'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The man who shot and wounded two persons in an attempted armed hold-up at the Zafon Cinema here last night was most probably an "amateur" short of cash and hopeful of making an easy haul, police said today.

All efforts to get eye-witnesses to identify him from pictures in the police rogues' gallery failed. Moreover, his behaviour at the scene of the crime — shooting first in the air and then losing his head when trapped and shooting into the crowd — led police to believe that it was the robber's first attempt.

Searches in the neighbourhood of the Cinema and at the near-by Rassco housing estate continued till early in the morning. A number of loiterers were picked up but all have since been released.

Bandit Described

From descriptions given to the police, the bandit was between 173 and 175 cm. tall; lean, had a thin, wrinkled face, prominent cheek bones, a short black mustache, black eyebrows and a squint. At the time of the crime he was unshaven, had sticking plaster pasted on the bridge of his nose in the form of an "X," was wearing a navy blue beret, dark trousers and a light brown shirt. He was armed with a 7.65 calibre automatic pistol

He was carrying a worn, brown attache case in his right hand, and from this the police conclude that he fired with his left hand.

Meanwhile, Hadassah Hospital reported tonight that there has been no change in the condition of Pdaya Pietelli, 50, who was wounded in the abdomen. The other wounded by-stander, Israel Ben-Shushan, 21, is out of danger. *(Itim)*

Weiss Hoped Letter Would Make Him Famous

A letter addressed to the Syrian Intelligence, written by Yitzhak Ya'acov Weiss, *alias* Oliver Maclean, while he was in Istanbul, was the central point in yesterday's session of the Jerusalem District Court. Weiss is being tried on charges of handing over military secrets to the enemy.

The defendant claimed in his cross-examination by the Jerusalem Assistant District Attorney, Mr. M. Wilensky, that he had written the letter and then left it lying in an Istanbul cafe so that it should be delivered to the Israel police. He hoped that the resulting investigation would make him famous.

Weiss also claimed that the Israel Army shoulder patches that he had purchased had been meant as gifts for Turkish Jewry and not for the Syrian Intelligence, which could obtain them in easier ways if necessary. *(Itim)*

Shirt and Sandals Give Pickpocket Away

TEL AVIV, Thursday — A nylon shirt and a distinctive pair of sandals landed a confirmed Tel Aviv pickpocket in jail today.

Yosef Vaknis, 18, was sentenced today by Magistrate A. Movshovitch to one year in prison for having stolen IL94 from the purse of Mrs. Vera Azrieli while she was shopping in Ben Yehuda Street in Tel Aviv at the beginning of this month.

Although the defendant denied the charges and claimed that he had been in Eilat at the time of the theft, Ahuva Amar, 17, testified that she had been in the store at the time and had paid special attention to the handsome youth, his fancy nylon shirt and unusual sandals. When the theft was discovered, the youth had disappeared, but three days later at the Gordon Street swimming pool, Miss Amar spotted the boy by his clothing. She called a policeman, went with him to the locker-room, and there identified Vaknis' shirt and sandals

Vaknis was called on the loudspeaker and was immediately arrested. *(Itim)*

100,000 Have Been Trained Vocationally, Says Namir

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Over 100,000 trainees have completed courses at the Ministry of Labour's 12 vocational training centres, since their inception, the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, declared today.

He was addressing the graduation ceremony of 2,566 trainees of such courses at Beit Hapoel here tonight.

Mr. Namir thanked the U.S.O.M. and especially its head, Mr J. Haggerty, for his help in equipping the centres. He said that vocational training was especially important for the speedy absorption of the new immigrants, many of whom came unskilled or had to learn new trades more suited to the country's needs.

Speaking of the latest waves of immigration, Mr. Namir declared that it was not impossible that the full number of 100,000 immigrants might not reach us this year, although a large percentage of the yearly quota had already come.

Mr John Haggerty, USOM chief, speaking "in short but from the heart," declared his country regarded vocational training as Israel's greatest need, and consequently had put much stress on the USOM training programme. He hoped to continue with this policy, so that Israel's prosperity would be ensured.

8,000 in 3 Years

Mr. M. Zilberman, head of the Tel Aviv Labour Council's Vocational Training programme, declared that over 8,000 workers had graduated the courses in the last three years. The Council planned to build more training centres in the Tel Aviv suburbs.

Developing industry needed skilled technical workers, Mr Y. Hausmann of the Manufacturers Association told the audience. Wage raises should be coupled with an increase in technical proficiency, he added. Industrialists were not interested in cheap wages but in good technicians, he said.

Mr. A. Kochba, the Labour Ministry's vocational training head, spoke of the expansion of his department's operation. He said that a technical club would be formed to guide vocational teachers by providing technical literature and audio-visual aids.

Council Approves Water Rates Rise in Beersheba

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Beersheba Municipal Council last night voted to approve a 10-pruta increase in the price of water which has been in effect since April. The price rise, however, has not yet received Ministry of Interior approval, as required by law.

Mayor David Tuvyahu told the Council that the Municipal Water Department had so far this year run up a deficit of IL60,000 and that the price rise was an urgent necessity. He said that water rates had been increased in April from 170 pruta to 180 pruta per cbm., while the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Ze'ev Zarizi, who is also a Deputy Mayor, added that a previous rise from 160 pruta per cbm. had gone into effect on January 1, also without Ministry of Interior permission.

(The illegality of the *de facto* rise in water rates came to light in a Ministry of Interior reply to a yuerry by the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. In its answer, the Ministry denied all knowledge of the increase.)

Mr. Tuvyahu also told the Council that a minimum charge for 10 cbm. of water will be made in the future, whether or not the quantity is used by the householder. He said that some persons had shut off their toilets to save on water, and the minimum rate was introduced to discourage the practice.

TO STUDY HISTORY OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

An Institute for research into the history of European Jewry from the beginning of the modern anti-Semitic movement is to be established by the Hebrew University and the Yad waShem Remembrance Authority. Particular attention is to be given to the Nazi period.

Mr. Israel Halperin, Associate Professor of Modern Jewish History at the University, has been appointed head of the Institute.

WEATHERMAN. — Professor Harold Ulain Sverdrup, a distinguished Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist, died in Oslo on Wednesday night of a heart attack. He was 69. He had been director of the Norwegian Polar Institute since 1948.

IL13m. To Be Spent On School Buildings

Some IL13m. will be spent this year on enlarging and improving school buildings and facilities, the Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman said yesterday.

The funds will be used principally to add some 1,300 classrooms; to provide quarters for pre-vocational training classes, and arrange transport for district schools.

Of the IL13m., more than IL3m. will come from the Ministry's Development Budget; some IL6m. from the joint fund of the Ministries of Education and Labour; over IL1m. from Mifal Hapayis funds; about IL1m. from local authorities; IL500,000 from the Jewish Agency, and the remainder in the form of contractors' credits.

60 Polio-Stricken Children End Holiday

HAIFA, Thursday. — About 60 children crippled by polio, mostly from *ma'barot* throughout the North, today ended a three-week holiday made possible for them by the Society for Crippled Children — Ilan-shil — with the aid of the Municipality and numerous volunteers.

The children, aged four to 13, were this year particularly grave cases selected by agreement with the Invalids' Association. They were given five nourishing meals a day and were taken twice a week to the Carmel Beach whose operators made a life saver available for them without charge. Ten women volunteers driving their own cars brought them to the sea and back to the Mt. Carmel home in Ahuza.

Many children who arrived poorly clothed and shod were given garments donated by the Ata Textile Company, as well as shoes.

The children also made two excursions—one to the Tiv'on woods and the second to the Port, where they were taken for a launch trip on Ha'ogen company boats.

Agnes Keleti May Settle in Israel

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Agnes Keleti, the Hungarian Jewish Olympic champion, declared today that she may settle in Israel. She was being interviewed by the Press at the home of Dr. Robert Atlasz, chief sports director of the Fifth Maccabia Games.

Miss Keleti, who has represented Hungary at 30 international sports events, did not return to that country after the Melbourne Olympics and made her temporary home in West Germany She has been offered a very good position in Australia but said she would prefer to settle in Israel.

The Ministry of Education's Physical Training Department is trying to arrange for her to train teachers of physical education.

Also present at the interview was Prof. Dickstein who trained her in Hungary.

Potash Workers From Dimona Stay Home

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Potash plant workers living in Dimona stayed at home today following a dispute over transport.

Normally, the potash plant furnishes buses for its permanent staff, while transportation for temporary workers is provided by the Dimona Labour Exchange. This morning, the Exchange failed to order buses for the 42 temporary workers hired from Dimona, and the permanent employees stayed home in protest against the oversight even though company buses stood at their disposal.

ACCUSED OF SELLING ARMY PISTOL

RAMLE, Thursday — The trial of an Army captain charged with selling arms began today before a court martial somewhere in Israel.

The first hearing was conducted behind closed doors. Among the witnesses were many members of the minority communities.

The trial continues tomorrow. *(Itim)*

Israel Opera's New Studio Dedicated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The new Israel Opera studio was inaugurated today in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, foreign diplomats, municipal and Histadrut leaders and nearly 1,000 invited guests.

The new building is a "prefab. palace" in the words of Miss Edis de Philippe, founder of the Opera. Its large hall seats 500 persons inside and is decorated in a "boudoir blue, rose petal pink and cake yellow"

Miss de Philippe, who opened the ceremony, mentioned that the Tel Aviv Municipality had given the Opera eight dunams of land in Leonardo Da Vinci Street for its permanent building. She hoped that, with help from the Finance Ministry, it would be finished soon.

After thanking President Itzhak Ben-Zvi for his cheque of IL500, a message from the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi was read out.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, offering his blessings, praised Miss de Philippe for her energy in resurrecting the opera. He called her "The Queen Bee of Israel, but without a sting." He hoped that she would devote her voice to singing alone.

Stay Refused In Pollak Will Case

HAIFA, Thursday. — An application by Evgenia Pollak of Paris for a stay of execution following the District Court's judgment concerning the IL90m. will of the late Michael Pollak of Haifa, was dismissed by Judge Aharon Shemesh this week.

In its original judgment, the Court granted probate of the will to Pollak's nephew Mattwei Ginsburg of London.

After a three day hearing District Court Judge Shemesh ruled there was no legal basis for the application for stay of execution and ordered the applicant to pay IL100 costs and advocates' fees. He also denied her the right to appeal against his decision.

Evgenia Pollak, who is represented by Haifa advocates Y. Salomon and N. Lipshutz, may still apply to the President of the Supreme Court for the right to appeal against the Haifa District Court judgment.

The heir, Mattwei Ginsburg, is represented by Dr. A. Weinshall and L. Komissar.

MAHANE YISRAEL COUNCIL MEETS

The newly appointed Mahane Yisraeli Local Council was officially convened for the first time yesterday, and heard Mr. Y. Shvo, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior, bring the Minister's greetings.

The Council then elected Mr. Yosef Serussi, as chairman by a vote of 13-11.

One Child Killed, Two Hurt in Road Accidents

ACRE, Thursday.—One child was killed and two others seriously injured in three road accidents in Western Galilee last night and today.

Devora Yakobovitz, 11, of Acre, was crushed to death today under the wheels of a truck on the Acre-Naharlya road.

The truck, driven by Shlomo Abramovitz, 47, of Kfar Ata, was coming in the opposite direction and allegedly swerved suddenly to the left, in the direction of the girl. She was thrown to the ground and under the wheels.

Abramovitz was held for questioning.

Eight-year-old Hanania Hayoun was seriously injured in the leg this morning when an army car struck him as he tried to cross the street in Acre.

In a third accident which occurred last night, a boy riding on the pillion seat of a motorcycle was thrown off and seriously injured when the cyclist had to halt suddenly on the Nahariya-Ma'ouna road. The boy has not yet been identified.

He was taken unconscious to the Nahariya Hospital, but he had to be taken to Haifa, 40 minutes away by ambulance.

Polish Theatre Here in March

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Yiddish Theatre in Poland will visit Israel next March, Miss Ida Kaminska stated at a press conference held here this morning on the eve of her return to Poland.

The agreement for the 25-man theatre troupe to come to Israel had been signed with the impresario B. Gilon after negotiations which had gone on for about two years. Among the plays which the troupe will perform are "Glicka of Hamein" and "Meria Efrat" with Miss Kaminska taking the lead in both productions.

The Polish Government would cover any deficit involved in the visit, Miss Kaminska said. She added that she was returning to Poland encouraged in the belief that the Jewish Theatre fulfils an important function there amongst Jewry. "I do not believe that our work in Poland has been in vain," Miss Kaminska stated.

ARREST FOLLOWS CLINIC FRACAS

BAT YAM, Thursday. — Matok Wahab, 47, of Shikun Amidar here, was today arrested on a charge of assaulting a policeman.

Police claim that when he was refused treatment at the local Kupat Holim he created a disturbance and attacked a constable who appeared on the scene to investigate the commotion. *(Itim)*

Further Education Asked For Arab Population

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A call for the establishment of agricultural and vocational secondary schools for the Arab population, in view of the growing need for educated leaders in these fields, was made by Mr. Sami Jerayssi, Minorities Probation Officer in the Ministry of Social Welfare, at a press conference held in Tel Aviv by Mr. Shmuel Divon, Arab Affairs Advisor at the Prime Minister's Office.

Mr. Jerayssi, who is a graduate of the London School of Economics and has been dealing with youth problems for the last 10 years, advocated the setting up of a public committee to study the question of Arab secondary education in Israel. He stated that it was all the more important to emphasize the need for establishing vocational schools in view of the recent decline in the demand for Arab teachers, hitherto the main product of the Arab secondary school system.

Juvenile Delinquency

Turning to the question of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Jerayssi touched on some of the reasons for the apparently higher percentage of such cases among the Arab community. He pointed out that cases involving contraventions of the Military Government restrictions accounted for more than two thirds of the total. In addition to these, many of the other cases were caused by the tenaciously preserved institutions of family and clan loyalties and by feuds, with the youth participating in full in order to prove their loyalty and quality

Speaking at the same conference, Mr. Divon optimistically noted the gradual weakening of the Arab population's traditional suspicion and mistrust towards Government development projects.

A similar observation on the community's growing confidence and willingness to participate in projects benefiting Arab localities was made by Mr. A. Hanochi, Director of Development at the Ministry of Agriculture. He was reporting on progress made in various agricultural and water supply projects initiated by his division in many villages of the Little Triangle and in Western and Central Galilee.

SOVIETS TO LAUNCH SATELLITE IN 1958

SAN FRANCISCO Thursday (UP). — A Soviet scientist said that Russia plans to fire an earth satellite of its own before the end of next year.

The scientist, Dr. Vladimir Kotelnikov, told a news conference yesterday that the Russian satellite will be fired further into space than the one to be fired by the U.S. — that would be more than 1,400 miles.

"Your satellite and ours will not collide," said Dr Kotelnikov, Director of the Moscow Institute of Radio and Electronics. "Ours will be beyond the orbit of yours."

Dr. Kotelnikov and 15 other Russian scientists are here to attend the ninth annual Western Electronics show and convention. More than 30,000 scientists and technicians are attending the four-day show.

GOV'T TECHNICIANS TO BE RE-GRADED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Technicians in Government service are soon to have a new wage scale. This has been agreed upon in principle in negotiations between representatives of the Technicians Union, the Civil Servants Union and the Civil Service Commission.

A parity committee has been formed to work out the grades. With the implementation of the new scale, the technicians will receive the same salaries as their colleagues doing similar work outside the civil service.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUMANIAN LIBERATION

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Foreign Minister and other Cabinet Members, the Mayor of Jerusalem, a number of Knesset Members, diplomats and hundreds of guests accepted the invitation of the Rumanian Minister and Mrs. Petre Manu, to a reception marking the 13th anniversary of Rumania's liberation tonight.

The reception was held at the Bustan Cafe in Tel Aviv.

WIZO DISPUTE ON TRAVEL SETTLED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The dispute between Wizo and the Ministry of Finance over the latter's refusal yesterday to permit the organization to use a $10,000 donation for foreign travel was resolved today. An official communique announced that the Ministry had agreed to allow the members to use the foreign currency to pay for travel abroad.

Today's communique followed a meeting between Wizo representatives and officials of the Ministry of Finance.

It was learnt here this evening that the agreement reached stipulated that the dollars may be used for foreign travel by Wizo members on condition that they pay the taxes normally levied on foreign travel tickets paid for in local currency.

BEERSHEBA HONOURS FRENCH ENVOY

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Beersheba Municipality has decided to bestow honorary citizenship of the town on the French Ambassador, M Pierre Gilbert. The official ceremony will take place in October.

Polish Tourists Seek Asylum in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (Reuter). — Fourteen Poles who arrived in Copenhagen as tourists aboard the Polish liner Batory have sought political asylum in Denmark, it was authoritatively stated here today.

The authorities declined further information until the Batory had left Copenhagen.

LUNDIN WINS MOTOR BIKE GRAND PRIX

NAMUR (South Belgium). — Sten Lundin, of Sweden, riding a B.S.A. won the Belgian International Motorcycle "Scramble" Grand Prix here.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., August 24, 1957

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd week
Audie Murphy
(To Hell and Back)
Marie Blanchard
in Universal's new action
DESTRY
Technicolor
Also Friday 23.8. at 3.30 p.m.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd week
Calypso wave and colourful excitement!
Fire Down Below
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Rita Hayworth
Robert Mitchum
Jack Lemmon

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat. Sun., Mon.
LADY GODIVA
Technicolor
Maureen O'Hara
George Nader
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
LAW AND ORDER
Technicolor
Ronald Reagan
Dorothy Malone
2 perfs. daily: 7.15 and 9.15
Saturday night: 7.45 and 9.45

ORLY Tel. 81868
That "Seven Year Itch" man does it again!
THE LIEUTENANT WORE SKIRTS
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Tom Ewell, Sheree North
2 perfs. nightly 7.00 & 9.15
Saturday night 7.45 & 9.45
Children's matinees, daily at 4 p.m.
7 LITTLE FOYS
Bob Hope
VistaVision & Technicolor

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
Will Any Gentleman?
George Cole,
Veronica Hurst
Excellent comedy in colour

AMPHITHEATRE
Donne Proibite
(Forbidden Women)
Linda Darnell
Valentina Cortese
Gialletta (La Strada) Masina
Anthony Quinn
For adults only.
16 years and over.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd week
Leslie Caron
GLASS SLIPPER
Technicolor

ATZMON Tel. 3003
At 3 7.15 & 9.15
VOTRE DÉVOUÉ BLAKE
Eddie Constantine
For adults only
Mats. at 5 p.m. 3rd week
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

PEER Tel. 2232
Jeanne Moreau
Philippe Lemaire
in a great story
in Cinemascope
M'sieur La-Caille
English and Hebrew subtitles
For adults only
(16 years and over)

GAL OR Tel. 4367
Evenings: 4, 7.15 & 9.15
Orson Welles
Margaret Lockwood
in another masterpiece from the author of "Quiet Man."
TROUBLE IN THE GLEN
Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.
FABIOLA
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
MASK OF THE AVENGER

MAY Tel. 2858
Alfred Hitchcock's
THE WRONG MAN
Henry Fonda, Vera Miles

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

New Series of 10 Subscription concerts—Haifa

Upon public request, registration of subscribers for the new series of 10 concerts in HAIFA continues until FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.
Please apply to I.P.O. Offices, 33 Rehov Herzl, HAIFA, daily 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1.

LAST WEEK FOR RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS—TEL AVIV
14 Subscription Concerts in 1957/58
Subscribers are reminded that the last date for renewal of subscription tickets is FRIDAY, AUGUST 30. Subscriptions which will not be renewed by that date will be disposed of.
Daily at the Orchestra's Office, 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1.

And after a swim
for a "HOT SHASHLIK"
and other original
ORIENTAL DISHES
AVOYA
THE RESTAURANT
opp. the clock tower in Jaffa
and extraordinary specialities for the discriminate.
A sensation for guests from abroad. Open till late at night.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 7.30 and 9.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Aug. 24

ARNON Tel. 4829
Air conditioned Cinemascope
FOUR GIRLS IN TOWN
George Nader, Julie Adams
Marinne Cook, Elsa Martinelli
The story of four girls who came to Hollywood.
It is a story of youth. The desire, ambitions and love of that period in everybody's life.
In Technicolor.
Hebrew & French subtitles.

EDEN Tel. 3829
One of the best films produced for the French screen
Raymond Pellegrin
Magali Noel
CHANTAGE
Sunday morning at 10.30.
Friday at 3.30 p.m.:
SOMEBODY UP THERE LIKES ME.

ORGIL Tel. 61486
Israel Premiere
THE NIGHT OF THE HUNTER
Robert Mitchum
Shelley Winters, Lillian Gish
Directed by Charles Laughton

ORION Tel. 2914
The new Arabic musical film
DALUNI YA NAS
With the singer and dancer
Daria Ahmad
and the comedian Shakuku.
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
3rd week
CINEMASCOPE
2 great stars —
winners of 2 Oscars 1957
Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner
in the greatest picture of the year
ANASTASIA
(Technicolor)
Matinees at 3 p.m.:
"SHREE 420"
7th week

RON Tel. 3104
Spectacular Africa with its primitive peoples; strange customs and steaming jungles
ODONGO
Cinemascope — Technicolor
Rhonda Fleming
Macdonald Carey
and Juma, the Jungle-boy.
Also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Friday (today) at 3.30 p.m.:
STORM OVER THE NILE

SEMADAR
German Colony
Silvana Mangano
Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn
Rossana Podesta
ULISSES
A picture of magnificent splendour
In Technicolor.
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ZION HALL
Brigitte Bardot, Daniel Gelin
In the most charming and delightful French comedy
EN EFFEUILLANT LA MARGUERITE
For adults only
16 and above
English subtitles
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.:
BABY AND BATTLESHIP

TEL OR 2nd week
NO TIME FOR FLOWERS
Excellent Comedy
Photographed in Austria
with:
VIVECA LINDFORS — PAUL CHRISTIAN

Starting Saturday, August 24

EDISON Jerusalem
Tel. 4666
2nd week
The mightiest picture of them all
A most impressive Cinemascope
Jules Verne's Masterpiece
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
Starring
Kirk Douglas, James Mason, Peter Lorre
Only one performance on Sat. evening at 8.30.
Also Fri. at 3.30 p.m.

STUDIO Jerusalem
Tel. 4666
Hobson's Choice
Charles Laughton, John Mills
Friday at 3: MABTY

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.45 — 9.45 p.m. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
From Sat. August 24, 1957

ALLENBY
Samuel Goldwyn presents
Bob Hope
THE PRINCESS AND THE PIRATE
with Virginia Mayo
in Technicolor
4, 7.30, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
2nd week
The invention that deluded the prison guards
ALBERT R.N.
With:
Antony Steel — Jack Warner
3.30, 7.30 & 9.30. At 4 p.m.
SNOW WHITE & THE 7 DWARFS
(3rd week)

CHEN
Air conditioned
The most hilarious comedy
Happy Ever After
in Technicolor
David Niven
Yvonne DeCarlo
Barry Fitzgerald

DAN Airconditioned
61 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 2383
The monumental film of 1957 production
Michel Strogoff
Weekdays: continuously 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7.30, 9.30
3rd week

EDEN Open-air
8th week
Raj Kapoor's
Boot Polish
Sat. 8, 10 p.m.

ESTHER 3rd Week
June Allyson — Jean Collins
Dolores Gray — Ann Sheridan —
Ann Miller
in M.G.M.'s musical comedy
The Opposite Sex
Cinemascope and Metrocolor
For adults only.

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Le Monde du Silence
a picture which everybody must see.

MOGRABI
Hell Fighters of the Pacific
Between Heaven and Hell
Robert Wagner, Terry Moore
Broderick Crawford
4, 7.30, 9.30.

OPHIR
The film which set a town on fire
STORM CENTRE
with Bette Davis
Columbia Picture

ORION 13th Week
AIR-COOLING
EVA BARTOK, IVAN DESNY
WALTER RICHTER in
DUNJA
(POSTMISTER)
based on A. Pushkin's novel
Viennese film prize winner at Cannes Festival

TAMAR 2nd Week
Anita Ekberg
Robert Ryan — Rod Steiger
BACK FROM ETERNITY
In RKO-Scope
Matinees continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)

TCHELET Tel. 27430
Air conditioned
Tel Aviv Premiere
EVA PAWLIK
The Viennese Ballet Star in
The big Austrian musical picture in colour.
HOLIDAY ON ICE
Hebrew & French subtitles
Weekdays:
3.15, 5.15, 7.30, 9.30

YARON — 2nd Week
Airconditioned
Israel Premiere
Brigitte Bardot
A dramatic story, full of violence and fiery passion between two brothers
TRADITA

ZAFON 4th Week
Air conditioned
Robert Bresson's
Un Condamne a Mort S'est Echappe
Reductions and invitations first show only.

ZAMIR 7th Week
Air-cooled
A thrilling Israel Film
Dan and Sa'adia
at 3.45, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Mats. as from 10 a.m.

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Mr. and Mrs. ALFONS KENDZIOREK
(nee Böhm)
invite all their relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
Benny
which will take place on Saturday, August 31, 1957, at the Bat Galim Synagogue (Haifa). Service at 9 a.m. Reception between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., at 5 Rehov Nahalal, Bat Galim.
This is the only intimation.

Dr. and Mrs. J.D. Peyser
take pleasure in inviting all relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
YOEL
which will take place on Saturday, August 31, 1957. Services at 9 a.m., at Beit Israel Synagogue, Rehov Keller. Reception at their home, between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., at 10 Sderot Hazvi, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
This is the only intimation.

In deep sorrow we regret to announce that our beloved
JENNY HIRSCH
(nee Roth)
is no more.
The funeral will leave Hadassah hospital, Tel Aviv, today August 23, 1957 at 1.30 for the Nachlat Yitzhak Cemetery.
In the name of the bereaved family and friends
Tirzah Taron
Stella Reich

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, August 23, 1957
26 Av, 5717 — 26 Muharrem, 1377

IN spite of the strained position of Government finances and the general insistence upon reducing non-vital services to free funds for productive investment and absorption requirements, the Government has decided to add IL1.5m. to the Health Ministry's budget following the allocation of a special additional subsidy of IL3.3m. for the coming two years to Kupat Holim some months ago.

HEALTH GALORE

Following closely upon the spate of protests in connection with the closing of the Nahariya Hospital, this decision will certainly be applauded by the public, especially since it has been motivated by the extension of health services to new immigrants. But whether the public really knows what it is applauding is another matter.

For the health services are a perfect example of this country's economic vices—living beyond one's means and upsetting priorities, not out of carelessness, but because of the sheer pull of ostensibly well-meant social institutions.

It can hardly be earnestly doubted that overall health spending in Israel is too high. For on what basis—wealth, income, productivity, physical standards or any other—could one justify a *per capita* health expenditure that is 50 per cent higher than in Britain with her comprehensive nationalized health service? And yet there is a persistent claim for ever more improvements and extensions, and despite mass immigration and all pioneer tasks the standard of health service in this country has been improving all the time.

The number of tuberculosis hospital beds *per capita* has risen by 70 per cent since 1950 and the number of mental beds has gone up by 30 per cent (though in this category a serious deficiency still exists). Long-term and rehabilitation beds, previously non-existent, have been established. The medical control of maternity cases has been pushed to the maximum. Is it then really impossible to squeeze the relatively small additional accommodation now required out of an annual IL100m. public health budget?

The answer, presumably, is that even so the health services are overstrained; and overstrained they may indeed be, for under the present system there are no checks to the demands on it (because most medical care is given almost free of charge) and there are not enough incentives for saving and higher efficiency, in the presence of bureaucracy and vested interests.

By eradicating the many diseases brought in by new immigrants, by reducing infant mortality to what is almost a world record, by virtually conquering polio and escaping (so far) the Asian 'flu, Israel has shown her mettle as regards maintaining health. But this is still no conclusive evidence that this could not have been achieved at much lower cost.

Moreover, the validity of Gresham's law extends far beyond the proper sphere of economics. In the province of health, too, we see minor services spreading out so as to undermine the vital ones. Thus the sewage problem of the country's greatest urban conglomeration has been allowed to deteriorate to a critical level; mental patients continue to constitute a social nuisance and a private burden; and Magen David Adom's ambulance service is always on the brink of collapsing somewhere. Yet the overlapping of several medical services is an established fact. Sick Fund members make it a practice to turn to their doctor for every trifle, and the National Insurance Institute complains of popular misuse of industrial accidents for paid absenteeism from work with the connivance of medical practitioners.

Health already costs us an annual IL80 *per capita*, i.e. almost seven per cent of total private consumption — and more than that in proportion to the national product. Evidently we cannot go on spending more endlessly, and a reform must ultimately come about. The applause for additional allocations may be somewhat out of place.

Concepts of Security

Soviet Arms Bring New Problems

By Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan

THE main political and military process going on at the present in the Middle East arena is the tightening of relations between the Soviet bloc and the Arab states. This process affects the various countries involved in different ways.

For the Soviet Union, it means success in attaching the Arab states to herself in her contest with the West, enabling her eventually to make use of Arab military, naval and air bases, to stab at the oil arteries from the Arab states to Europe and to influence the Arab populations at home.

For the Arabs, it means that they have associated themselves to a sponsor and an ally who can provide them with military assistance in peacetime and in war. For the Western bloc, it means that the Soviet Union has succeeded in tying great Arab states to herself.

For us, it means that the Arab states have involved the Soviet Union in their hostility to Israel. It is an involvement in which Arab demands are great and Soviet compunctions few. This combination of Arab greed and Soviet eagerness to satisfy it makes for a particularly grave situation as far as we are concerned.

The splitting up of the Arab states and the contest of the Powers for their favour has:

- dealt a blow to Nasser's hegemony over the Arab world, taken Jordan out of her alliance with Egypt and Syria, shaken her army and deprived it of a number of its top officers;
- deepened the gulf between pro-Western and pro-Eastern Arabs;
- proved that various elements such as the fedayeen and the refugees, which had been used against Israel in the past, were a knife that cut both ways and involved dangers to the Arab regimes themselves.

On the other hand, the interpower struggle for the Arab world increases the total means — largely military but also economic — that are being put at the disposal of the Arab states and also weaken the West's willingness to oppose the wishes dictated by their hostility to Israel. American hopes of creating a demilitarized Middle East have been foiled. In the process, Migs have supplanted Sabres and T-34s have taken the place of Pattons, and the U.S. has entered the race by arming "its" Arabs — Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Thus the Arabs' total fighting potential has grown, both in terms of arms and in terms of their belief in their chances of winning, since they have more arms and Soviet assistance and less fear of Western opposition now that the two blocs are outbidding each other in helpfulness.

A year ago, there were four main fields of tension between Israel and the Arabs:

a. border violence;
b. fedayeen terrorism inside Israel;
c. the blockade of the Tiran straits;
d. the diversion of the Jordan near the Bnot Ya'acov bridge

The clashes along the Egyptian border ceased entirely when the Palestinian unit that was stationed along it was taken out and the U.N. Emergency Force took its place. Incidents have grown less frequent along the armistice lines with Lebanon and Jordan as a result of the policy of border quiet that their governments have put into effect. On the Syrian border, incidents have multiplied as the flow of arms shipments was stepped up and Russian and Syrian propaganda fanned the Syrians' hostility to Israel.

Fedayeen activities stopped altogether with the disbanding of *fedayeen* units in the Gaza Strip as well as in other Arab territories.

So far the Arabs have not reimposed their interference with Israel shipping by force. They have not stationed troops on Tiran or on Sanafir and they have not reinforced their military positions along the Saudi coast.

The Syrians have declared again that they will put down by force any attempt to resume work on the Jordan diversion scheme.

A new factor affects our security position today — the U.N. Expeditionary Force. The military powers of this force are subject to Egyptian dictates. At the time and at the place where the Egyptians do not wish to engage in hostile actions — as in the Straits of Eilat — this unit will fulfil its function. But in practice, the very same conditions would prevail at the Straits if the Egyptians themselves were there and abstained from hostile actions, or if they were not there at all. Nowhere does UNEF operate against the wishes of the Egyptians, and nowhere does it interfere with them. The Egyptians can get rid of it whenever and wherever they wish. In practice, therefore, this force fulfils its object — the prevention of Egyptian aggression — only as long as there is no Egyptian aggression.

As far as navigation in the Straits of Tiran is concerned, one must recognize the value of the *status quo*, since military operations would be required to disturb it, this comes under a different head and the decision to resort to force would involve a number of political and practical difficulties. The *status quo* therefore strengthens the prospects of continued free navigation to Eilat.

Some Improvement

It may thus be said with some measure of justice that there has been an improvement in our day-to-day security in peaceful pursuits. The atmosphere is at present more peaceful than it has been during the nine years of Israel's existence. Some of the obstacles that were scattered about our daily ways have been removed. Yet the precipices that line the road on both sides have grown steeper and deeper. The military equipment that the Arabs are getting from their allies and as a result of their allies' policies can only strengthen their belief in the success of a war against Israel and encourage them to plan one. The possibilities and the implications of an Arab attack on Israel have grown more serious.

For the Defence Army of Israel, the main moot question of them all continues to be our air power. A heavy flow of the most modern equipment in this field is streaming to the Arab states and can only fill us with concern about the quality of our strength.

Although our Navy has expanded, in relative terms our position has deteriorated with the qualitative and quantitative growth of Egyptian-Syrian naval power.

Our armoured strength has grown. The quality of our men, and of our commanders first and foremost, remains the main element of our superiority. Military equipment grows technically superior from day to day, and its increased complexity calls for every greater military proficiency — and a higher level of education in every field — in handling units and weapons.

The Sinai campaign gave our army greater confidence in itself, in its fighting quality and its superiority over the enemy. The achievements of the campaign were a fruit of Zahal's organization, training, armament and fighting spirit, in the improvement of which tender care has been invested from the day it was founded.

The Sinai campaign taught us the importance of one more fighting concept, that of speed. But this concept is not a physical weapon that has been added to our equipment and that we can lock up in our arsenals to be taken out in wartime. To be able to fight fast, we must demand of ourselves a standard of fighting ability that is higher than the one in which we have been trained in the past and higher than the one that our enemies can produce. We must act no less well than they, and in a shorter time.

It is the commander who is responsible for the accomplishment of this object. In the period that preceded the Sinai campaign the Army increased the demands that it makes of field commanders with regard to their responsibility in offence. We ruled that the commander would be justified in not attaining his objective only if more than half of his force became casualties, and that a commander must report not only what he ordered his men to do but also what he himself did to ensure the execution of his orders. It is not only the commander in the field, however, who is responsible for fighting speed.

This responsibility devolves on each and every unit commander. Supply, services and planning must all be effected at the same tempo.

In the case of a commander who has been slow to act, the only factors citable in his defence will be objective, physical causes, and he will have to explain the use to which his time was put. Time may well be the decisive factor in our next campaign. The commander shall have to plan quickly in order to face a foe that has not yet completed his planning; to put his reserves into action speedily in order to meet the enemy before the latter has the time to bring up his reinforcements; and to move and to attack before his opponent has the time to regroup. Our commanders will have to carry out their moves at a tempo faster than that of the enemy, in order to be able to attack before he can put all his forces into action.

From a speech delivered by the Chief of Staff at the passing out of the Third Class of the Command and Staff College last week.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations A Haifa-bound Norwegian freighter was delayed at Suez for four days, denied supplies and even water in the extreme heat... Jordan appealed to the U.N. Security Council for action against Israel's planting 100,000 trees on her side of the no-man's land in Jerusalem, despite the armistice provision permitting each side to develop its part of the area between the lines for civilian use... Returning delegates from the Moscow Youth Festival told of public enthusiasm and official cold-shouldering... The delegations from France and Ghana left the country... The first Peruvian Minister presented his credentials to the President... Six hundred Jewish athletes were registered for the Fifth World Maccabia to take place on September 15...

Economy The 100-day strike at the Ata textile mills ended with a settlement regarded by many as a compromise, but work was delayed by the Management's refusal to take back two workers accused of attacking the firm's secretary... A 24-hour gas blaze at a test drill near Kibbutz Beeri, in which five workers were injured, along with new oil discoveries at the Bror Hayil field, gave hopes of greater oil and gas reserves than had been expected... It was decided that the national committees of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod in Israel would merge on October 1 also effecting a reduction in staff... The Cabinet approved the establishment of a Consumers Advisory Council... The Economic Ministers suggested raising the exit permit fee for travel abroad from IL5 to IL150... The Jerusalem City Council approved a proposal to build a public swimming pool...

Funerals The body of Mark Abir, a top young Zionist leader held in a Rumanian slave labour camp for five years and dead in Paris after a prolonged illness at the age of 30, was brought to Israel for reinterment... Jerusalem saw one of its largest processions in years as tens of thousands of Hassidim flocked to the funeral of the Rabbi of Belz...

Crime Three Israel Arabs, including a girl folk dancer, were brought before an examining magistrate on charges of espionage... An escaped convict from Tel Mond prison was captured after 12 days, but another was still at large...

U.S. Negro Longs for Anonymity

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — WHAT does the American Negro really think of the continuing civil rights debate which centres around ending discrimination because of colour? The South's white supremacists still advance one of their favourite arguments — that the Negro is nowhere near as unhappy about his condition as the Northern liberals maintain.

No Gallup Poll among Negroes has been taken on the subject, but there is plenty of indirect evidence on what Negroes really feel: for instance, there is a magazine called "Ebony," a conscious imitation of "Life" magazine, produced exclusively for Negroes. In the August issue, one article is entitled "Grandparents Seek Brown Baby's Dad." It is all about the illegitimate son of a Negro GI and a French girl. The emphasis in the article is on the lack of discrimination this boy encounters in France.

Then there is an article about British West Indian Airways under the title: "Democracy flies the Airways. Caribbean firm has non-bias hiring policy." The photographs show the multi-racial staff of the airline working happily and in harmony.

There is also an article about two small boys in New York, one black, one white, who have teamed up in a shoe-shine business venture. The photographers again show racial harmony. The magazine carries a story by a white man who dared declare himself for integration in the deep South and had to flee for his life after being abandoned by his wife.

The editorial, under the headline "All Shook Up," ridicules the white supremacists, and is illustrated by a photograph of a railway station showing a door with a sign that reads: "White waiting room." Underneath that sign on the same door another sign reads: "Life is worth living in America."

"Ebony's" tone is quiet and generally dignified, yet there is little else but a preoccupation with racial relations in this magazine, and evidence of an almost pathetic attempt to do exactly as the whites are doing. "Ebony" is to Negro Americans what "Life" is to white Americans. The advertisements in both magazines contain sociological lessons on customs, fashions and trends. In "Ebony," the advertisements all show how to be just like your white neighbours, even to the point of looking like them. There are advertisements of preparations for bleaching the skin, for fattening the legs, and, above all, for taking the kink out of hair. Negro girls very often have abnormally thin legs. And, according to a Negro friend of mine, most of them believe that the characteristic which stamps them irrevocably as Negroes is tightly crinkled hair. "With straight hair and a lighter skin one could pass off as a Mexican or a West Indian or an East Indian."

So the Negro undoubtedly suffers because of discrimination, since what he wants most is to be like everyone else, even to look like everyone else. He would not be, one assumes, an explosive and unabsorbable minority, if he had his way, because what he wants more than anything is to be absorbed.

Readers' Letters

GAN HA'EM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While it must be wholeheartedly and gratefully admitted that the Gan Ha'em Park on Mt. Carmel is a lovely spot, maybe a few suggestions could be accepted towards its improvement.

While last year visitors were allowed to rest on the grass, this year they are not being permitted to do so. This is proving a great disappointment to scores of parents, who would like nothing better than to stretch their weary bodies while keeping an eye on their children. I realize that the grass is not there to be destroyed, and that it is not easy to tend to, but could not a way be found whereby alternate lawns could be used and rested?

I have seen many a child — including out-of-towners — being led away in tears when informed that the zoo is not open to visitors in the afternoons. Would it not be possible to keep it open for a short period, especially during school holidays?

A lot of good, all around, could be gained if a radio and amplifier were installed to broadcast afternoon programmes. This could attract many children to listen to items beamed especially to them, while adults may also occasionally be treated to something special, like last year's broadcast of the Israel-U.S.S.R. football game.

The fountain for drinking water in the children's playground is an excellent idea, but I think that a small kiosk selling refreshments, etc., is sadly needed.

To keep up with the growth of the residential area on Mt. Carmel, more games should be installed.

Yours, etc.
E. JOSEPH

Haifa, July 16.

Municipality Replies

It has always been the custom to set aside alternative lawns for the comfort of visitors to Gan Ha'em. This year, the lawns suffered from the large number of visitors to the Flower Exhibition, and in order to ensure their revival, we are not allowing them to be sat on. It is hoped that next year we shall revert to regular usage.

During the vacation months the Zoological and Botanical Garden is open in the afternoon, from the hours of 4.00 to 6.30, and experience has proved that this is sufficient.

Concerts are given twice a week, in the evening. Additional music and the broadcast of sports will only disturb those who come to the park to rest and relax.

Kiosks and lavatories will soon be erected in connection with the underground station which will adjoin the park. Playground corners will also be increased as Gan Ha'em is developed in the direction of the sea.

Y. YASOUR
Acting Head of the Development Department
Haifa Municipality

Haifa, August 12.

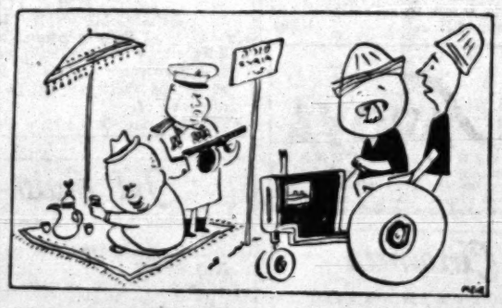
PEN FRIENDS

A group of LITHUANIAN ESPERANTISTS — c/o L. A. Zebranskas, Locomotivoj Depo, Panevezis, Litovio, U.S.S.R. — would like to correspond with Israel Esperantists and hear about kibbutzim and the development of this young state.

SAM KATZ, 2785 Sedgwick Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., would like anybody who is interested in the exchange of stamps to communicate with him.

MELVIN BERK, 22, 2738 Webb Avenue, New York 68, N.Y., a musician and an ardent admirer of the Israel cause, would like to correspond with an Israel boy, as he hopes to visit this country next year and would like to know someone here.

ELI — By Meir



"Eli says he didn't realise they were so close"

Eilat Argument Continues

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) retorts to the charges of Mapam patronage in Eilat that were published in Davar on Friday. It writes that of the 40 employees in our Red Sea port only eight are not Mapai men, that it was a Mapai man who artificially delayed the payment of salaries in order to promote dissatisfaction, and that—as a contrast — 90 per cent of all Histadrut officials are Mapai men although Mapai received only 57 per cent of the votes at the last election.

Ha'aretz (non-party) continues its crusade against higher exit permit fees, congratulating the Minister of Interior for deciding that this is a measure that requires broader discussion. The paper points out that such a fee could only be a deterrent for tourists or foreign experts who wish to settle down here but want to be free to visit their countries of origin, and adds that our Ministers probably do not realize how difficult it already is for the citizen who is not going abroad on official business to arrange a trip.

Haboker (General Zionist) adds another to its series of muckraking leaders, this time hinting at an affair now being investigated by the courts in connection with the illegal sale of beef at the Tabgha Point-Four-supported stock farm.

Yesterday's Press

Davar (Histadrut) calls for the quick unification, in order to attract more foreign capital, of the two Histadrut-capital oil companies, Lapidot and Oil Prospectors, whose union has been decided in principle. **Omer** (Histadrut, vocalized) devotes its attention to the role of the kibbutz in immigrant absorption, with 8,000 newcomers coming to kibbutzim in the past ten months.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) hails our appointment of an Ambassador to Ghana and Liberia, dwells on the advantages of expanded relations with those countries to both sides, and warns of the harm that insidious Arab propaganda can do in this respect. All the rest of the morning press comments on Washington's inaction with regard to Syria and the serious consequences of this for America's future.

VISITORS' GALLERY — Unitarian Minister

SIX-foot-tall Jack Mendelsohn, built like a lumberjack, is on his second visit to Israel. On his return to the U.S. Mr. Mendelsohn will appear on television station WFBM-TV in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he is a Unitarian minister, in a series of talks illustrated with his own photographs.

Like many Unitarian leaders, Jack Mendelsohn is of Jewish descent. He is outspoken in his support for Israel, and though his views are well known to the Arabs, especially after the lecture tour which followed his visit to the Middle East last year, they raised no difficulties on his present visit to their countries.

His Jewish sounding surname was no problem either, for Arabs identify Jews with Biblical first names! So it was that in Jordan his travelling companion, a Catholic Irishman, landed himself in difficulties — because his first name was Daniel.

Of his three-week tour of Israel this time, Mr. Mendelsohn spent nearly two days in Eilat. When he first got there, he was sceptical about the glowing terms in which its present and future prospects had been painted for him. He suspected that there might be some kind of mass hysteria, some self-deception behind such predictions, that all the big talk might be a cover for politics or propaganda.

At the end of his stay in the Red Sea port, during which he talked to ordinary people and summed facts up for himself, he had no doubts any longer. "This is the most dynamic place it has ever been my privilege to visit," he declared.

M. B-D.

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DORI R., 26 Rehov Weizmann
HERZLIYA: ZVI BRILL, Rehov Sokolov, near "Egged", Tel. 931061
HOLON: VAMPAN & GABOVITZ, Kikar Hashlosha, Tel. 82418
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GOMULKA'S DILEMMA

BY LOUIS FISCHER

Louis Fischer first visited Soviet Russia in 1922 when Lenin was still alive and became a passionate admirer of the Russian Revolution and a friend of many of its early leaders. He stayed in Russia for most of the next 14 years, publishing, among others, a two-volume standard work on "The Soviets in World Affairs," and only left in 1936 to join the International Brigade in Spain. His contribution to the essay volume "The God That Failed," tells how, meanwhile, his admiration had given way to agonizing doubt, until the Stalin-Hitler pact provoked his final break.

After World War II, Fischer acquired new fame as author of a biography of Gandhi, and as a keen roving reporter and commentator on international developments. He repeatedly visited Yugoslavia, returned to Russia last year after a long interval, and published a book on The Life and Death of Stalin. He has just completed his first three weeks' visit to Gomulka's Poland.

"THE only gain we have made since the Poznan insurrection," a Warsaw taxi-driver said to me (referring to the June, 1956, outbreak), "is that we can talk about our problems."

I decided he had the sharp tongue of his universal breed. I soon discovered, however, that this was not an individual witticism but a national complaint. Gomulka's bloodless revolution last October caused an inflation of hope, followed, perhaps inevitably, by a drop in faith.

Gomulka First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party, remains enormously popular. He has given the peasants — half the population — much of what they want; pleased, if not placated, the Roman Catholic Church, which embraces 95 per cent of the nation; resisted Russian designs; and proved himself incorruptible — in a country where, by official avowal, stealing and bribery are common in State industry and the bureaucracy. Above all, there seems to be no alternative to him or his policy except a return to Stalinist oppression, which would bring revulsion and possibly revolution.

'No Pressure'

Gomulka says he will tolerate no "administrative measures" — that is, no pressure or terror. He is a self-declared champion of persuasion, and in fact Poland, for the first time since 1918, has no political prisoners. The Government is not arresting anybody for political reasons. Speech in private is free and criticism of authority rolls off the tongues of high and low, from Ministers to waiters.

The freedom which Gomulka has permitted, and in which Moscow had to acquiesce or invite rebellion, is actually his central dilemma. It will plague any social system which occupies a half-way house on the road either away from dictatorship or towards it. It raises the philosophical and at the same time very practical question of whether freedom can exist suspended in mid-air, living on the spoken word, or must it not seek concrete institutional organizational forms.

Today the Gomulka Government is suffering from the double disadvantage of limited freedom and hobbled dictatorship. It lacks the self-discipline which accompanies democracy, as well as the imposed discipline of totalitarianism. Add the economic anarchy born of currency inflation, of five- and six-year plans gone wrong, and of hopes dashed, and the total is a dark mess.

When Gomulka curbed Soviet power over Poland last autumn he promised no miracles. But his successful resistance to Russian imperialist exploitation implied that when the Moscow squeeze ended, all would be well, or at least better. This is not noticeably true. In fact, the new situation serves only to reveal who is being exploited: the working class.

Poland is a poor country. Unlike Russia, which has large and rich upper and middle classes, the top Polish strata are thin and not highly paid. They have not much fat for the regime to skim off.

GOMULKA

Stalin industrialized Russia quickly by cruel economic exploitation of the peasants and workers. But in Gomulka's Poland peasants are not being, and cannot be, exploited. On the contrary, the peasant is exploiting the city and the Government. He is likely to produce more surplus food for the urban population and to receive, in return, what it is worth — not, as in other Communist countries, far less than it is worth so that the State can keep the difference for industrialization purposes, for military use and to finance the expensive Government apparatus.

Morale Low

This leaves only the working class as an object of Polish Communist exploitation. Gomulka has cut investments in industry so as to reduce the exploitation. But the remaining investments, plus the huge overheads of a Communist State, weigh heavily on the proletariat. The results are disenchantment with the results of the October, 1956, revolution, and widespread demoralization.

"Our industry has no owners," a highly placed Polish Communist said to me in Warsaw recently. "The capitalists are gone and the workers do not yet feel that their factory belongs to them." Hence the epidemic of thefts and drunkenness of which Gomulka has complained in published speeches and against which the official Press continuously inveighs. By stealing, the worker is, in effect, taking an extra wage, for in some industrial enterprises the value of raw materials, finished products and machine parts filched by the personnel is estimated conservatively at 30 per cent of the total output. But how can anybody blame the average Warsaw worker, who earns 1,200 zloty a month, or the average Lodz worker, who is paid 1,000 zloty a month, when a pair of women's shoes—to be sure, good shoes—costs 1,200 zloty; a shirt costs anywhere between 134 zloty and 305 zloty; a coat, 900 zloty?

Thefts and Drunkenness

Thefts, absenteeism in industry, indiscipline at work, drunkenness on the streets, and strikes are the workers' way of proclaiming "no more exploitation." These nation-wide phenomena amount to a vote of non-confidence in the Gomulka regime.

A member of the Polish Government told me that he would not be disturbed if there were half a million unemployed in the country. He thought the discipline of the employed would thereby be improved. Another top Polish official declared it would pay the Government to dismiss redundant workers and pay them a satisfactory dole if the measure inspired the men and women at work with the morale so woefully lacking today. It is doubtful, however, whether a Government which, as the Poznan insurrection demonstrated, is dependent on, and sensitive to, working-class goodwill, could undertake such surgery.

In Warsaw this month I discussed with Communist leaders other measures which might be adopted to cope with the critical economic situation. Currency reform was ruled out because, being confiscation, it would be resented; a complete overhaul of the insane price control levels (a horse costs 14,000 zloty — equal to a worker's annual wage — and an imported diesel tractor sells for 70,000 zloty; five horses therefore equal one tractor) was ruled out because prices will fall only when the supply of goods mounts, and that is not in the offing.

Freedom for private persons to open retail shops, restaurants, artisan enterprises and small factories is likewise ruled out because, I was told, most of the petty capitalists are get-rich-quick speculators who make no creative contribution to the national economy; and also because the Stalinist opposition to Gomulka in the Polish Communist Party is already accusing him of abandoning Socialism by discouraging village collectives and giving the capitalist peasant a free rein.

Gomulka has no intention of curbing the private initiative of the peasant. "We want bread," a Politburo member said to me in his Warsaw office. But neither is Gomulka inclined to antagonize the Moscow-backed right-wing Stalinists who are now using left-wing slogans to embarrass him.

New Caution

WHEN I turned, in my Warsaw conversations, to the problems of youth, the invariable reaction was, "Our young people are even more demoralized than the workers." Last October, Gomulka smote Khrushchev on the hip, sent home the Soviet "experts" who had bossed Poland since 1944, and restored, at least in part, Poland's sovereignty and pride.

Gomulka's advent to power produced great *elan* and optimism. Here, at last, was a Polish patriot and revolutionary. His defiance of Moscow, in a country whose population, whether Communist or anti-Communist, actively dislikes Russia, would alone have made Gomulka a national hero. But since October, Gomulka's conduct has been characterized by caution and compromise.

Anxious not to anger the Kremlin and opposed to purges, he permits Polish Stalinists to man key party and Government posts, where they obstruct his policies. In order to please Russia and his opponents in other satellites (officially this has been called "acting in accord with the Socialist camp"), Gomulka curbs printed criticism of the Soviets even to the extent of suppressing his own speeches.

Approval of the Hungarian revolt is soft-pedalled; "leftists" who declare that the "Socialist camp" is not Socialist but merely non-capitalist are subjected to attack; and, perhaps worst of all, the very people and forces, literary and political, who lifted Gomulka to leadership in October have been slighted, side-tracked and demoted.

In this way Gomulka expects to weaken the elements that are eager to push him further in the direction of national independence. Gomulka's chief concern is the same as that of his non-Stalinist critics: not to provoke Russian military intervention and so convert Poland into a second Hungary. But timidity and circumspection make no appeal to young people or revolutionists who a few months ago were spurred by great expectations.

As long as Gomulka must watch his step in relations with Russia he cannot rekindle the enthusiasm of the young people or the intellectuals. On the other hand, he is too practical a politician to turn away from the Soviets, even if he could or wished, when they are loyally fulfilling the pledge he extorted from them to deliver large quantities of food, raw materials and machinery to Poland, and while they allow him to sell Polish coal to non-Russian countries for solid currency at world prices instead of shipping it to Russia at ridiculously low Kremlin-dictated prices.

"What we need is time," a member of the Polish Government said to me. Given time, he believes, his country can obtain further credits in America, France, Britain, and perhaps Western Germany for the purchase of consumer goods and other commodities which will enable the regime to fight inflation, restore factory discipline and raise production in city and farm.

But this Cabinet member saw "time" in terms of years. Not even the wildest optimist in Warsaw looks forward to an improvement of the economic — and therefore of the political — situation in less than "two or three years," and that is very long for disappointed, undersupplied people to wait.

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Against Terrorism: The Tender Way

Report from Algeria
By Maurice Carr

WHEN an indigent peasant is drawn out of his native village by the lure of the big city, he makes for one of the *bidonvilles*, the shanty-towns, which other poor devils like himself have built up with their own hands, largely from scrap material, on the outskirts of Algiers. Here old *bidons*, or petrol cans, filled with rubble, are erected into walls cemented with beaten earth; sheets of corrugated iron are laid on as roofs, weighted down with heavy stones against the wind.

The *bidonville* is a no-man's-land between the medieval or prehistoric way of life which lingers on in the hinterland and the 20th-century civilization which flourishes in the city. Sooner or later, the father will find work as an unskilled labourer, a daughter will go out as a servant, an enterprising son perhaps will seek his fortune in metropolitan France, and the family will move into a municipal tenement-house with hearts beating as for the first time they go up a staircase, turn on a tap, switch on an electric light. There is fierce competition among newcomers for possession of the vacated *bidon* hut, for which key-money is paid out of the proceeds of homes liquidated in the *bled*, the countryside.

The authorities try to discourage the drift to the city. On the land the *fellah*, however wretched his existence may be, never actually starves and is never without his dignity. In the town he becomes a rootless, bewildered, pathetic, Chaplinesque creature — and a problem to officialdom. But there is the inexorable pressure of circumstances. The ancestral patch of land no longer suffices, now that modern hygiene no longer permits the angel of death to reap as fast as man can breed. A year goes by, and there are 280,000 new mouths to feed in Algeria. Another year — and the number will be greater still, for it is a geometrical progression.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion, the stream of migrants from *bled* to city has grown into a torrent. Thousands, tens of thousands of fugitives from the mountainous zones of insecurity have poured into Algiers for safety, only to find themselves caught up once again in the ubiquitous mesh of terrorism and repression. In the *bidonvilles*, too, the F.L.N. has its tax-collectors, its recruiting agents, political commissars, hired killers, going surreptitiously about their work under the very noses of the police and army, who in striking back do not always necessarily hit the true culprits.

Until not long ago, one of the worst *bidonvilles* — almost as sinister as impenetrable as the Casbah itself — was the agglomeration at Clos-Salambier in the Ninth District of Algiers. Last February, by way of experiment, a new institution known as an S.A.U. — Urban Administrative Section — was installed there.

The volunteer in charge of this S.A.U. is a young Spahi captain, speaking fluent Arabic and with an intimate knowledge of the mentality and customs of the Moslem Algerians. He has been "loaned" to the civilian authorities by the Army, and still wears his gaudy Spahi uniform because of the impression it makes; but it would be more fitting if he were decked out in the robes of a high priest, for that essentially is his function.

When he first settled in the cottage at the entrance to the *bidonville*, he was met with dark suspicion. Always unarmed, unescorted, he wandered through the *bidonville* informing all who would listen to him that he and his Moslem clerical assistants wanted to be of help. He would be pleased to see to all formalities normally handled by the town hall, whither the Arab or Berber from the *bled* was afraid to go, what with its awe-inspiring corridors and barking officials. The Captain announced that he would make a free distribution of semolina. He opened a dispensary. He said he would try to provide jobs for the unemployed. He was prepared to listen to everybody's personal troubles and give what advice and aid he could.

In the early days nothing much happened. But the offer of semolina was irresistible. The people slunk in to collect their portion with the furtiveness of animals that fear a trap. But soon enough the tamed *bidonville* dwellers were ready, as it were, to eat out of the Captain's hand.

Today, 800 men have become wage-earners in the newly-launched S.A.U. public works projects. Others have been found jobs in the city by the Captain, who every morning scans the "Situations Vacant" columns of the daily newspapers and is in constant friendly touch with the local employers of labour. Nearly everybody is at work. Even the professional beggars, who make the rounds of the 29 different charitable associations in Algiers, are busy in their own way. From bitter distress the *bidonville* has emerged into Easy Street.

An artisans' training school has been opened for 100 youths. The S.A.U. doctor, dentist and nurses are at their wits' ends to cope with the hordes of patients. There are long waiting lists of people anxious to bring their private worries to the Captain. One man has dug a sewage gutter outside his door, the neighbours are looking askance at him, and he wishes to be reassured that it is all right. Another has been deserted by his wife, and would like to know how to get her back. A third requires new identity papers; the ones in his possession do not really belong to him; likely as not he has been mixed up with the rebels.

In such a case, the Captain asks no questions. He also ignores denunciations, for they may be prompted by malice. Only if information is laid against a nationalist from three independent sources does he pass on the dossier to the Police and Army who may not undertake any action in the *bidonville* without his prior approval. When one of his flock is arrested, he ensures proper legal defence and calls on the unhappy relatives.

In the last five months there has been only one murder in the *bidonville*, and that may have been non-political, for the victim was a Moslem money-lender. On several occasions F.L.N. terrorists who have caught an Arab in the act of smoking—the rebels have proclaimed a ban on tobacco—have forced the offender to swallow his burning cigarette. But formerly he would have had his nose cut off; that hideous penalty is no longer applied in the *bidonville*.

WHEN we visited the place it was the day for *shikayas*, that is, for the hearing of family disputes. The waiting-room and the yard outside the Captain's office were crowded with women, all of them veiled, nearly all of them with a baby at the breast, with a pregnant bulge, with toddlers clinging to skirts.

Capt. Montaner — that is his name; when I open the Algerian papers nowadays I pray not to find it in the lists of people assassinated—Capt. Montaner had some difficulty in adjusting his mind to speak to us. "My head is swimming with women's talk," he said. "It feels that size!" And as, with an expressive gesture, he raised his hands above his head, it seemed visibly to swell to abominable proportions.

The random remarks he made during the few hours we stayed with him proved more illuminating than the set speeches we heard from top politicians and ranking generals, prefects and experts in Algeria.

"You see this?" — indicating the women; their eyes gazing out at us from above the taut line of the veil, intent, uneasy, were somehow like birds in a cage — "this is the heart of the Algerian crisis. And"—patting a child's curls—"this is the problem!"

So long as the Moslem women remained virtual slaves, despised receptacles of their menfolk's lust, near-mechanical child-bearers, beasts of burden, to be bought and sold, to be picked up and cast off at will, so long would Algeria languish in misery and strife, he said.

What were these women doing here? Well, this one had been abandoned with her children by her husband—repudiation of a wife was simple under Koranic law. That one was wretched because her husband had taken unto himself a second spouse when he could not afford to keep the first one. That very young mother cowering over there, not 16 yet, was married to a man over 60 who beat her in fits of jealousy. Some women, weary to death, wanted to learn about birth-control, about which they had vaguely heard something.

"These women who come here are seething with rebellion. They do not know the word emancipation, but that is what they are after. When they get it, that will be *the* revolution."

The Captain did not give us a sociological lecture—it is not in his line—but he threw light on what is undoubtedly the most salient yet least mentioned feature of the Algerian scene and, for that matter, of the Arab world in general. The old-fashioned Mohammedan code of behaviour, suited to the conditions of a bygone age, has become a source of conflict, of tragedy in a world that cannot but change and change swiftly. It is not only that the mass-production of children—for so long the Moslem Algerians' one and only national industry—has from a blessing become a bane, now that the primeval struggle for survival has been made so easy by modern medicines. But, equally important, the greater part of human energies are concentrated, expended on the sex relationship, not in any frivolous or romantic sense but in matter-of-fact dead earnest. Then again, the looseness of family ties, the contempt for wives, for offspring, encourages irresponsibility in all things. It also makes for cruelty.

The Captain would be the last person on earth, however, to say that this primitive

(Continued on page six)

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDES

ROLE OF A FRIEND

The first of a transatlantic exchange of letters, on Anglo-American attitudes and disagreements, between Mr. Jo Grimond, M.P., leader of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Editor of the "Christian Science Monitor" and past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors

DEAR Erwin, — Anti-Americanism in this country has become a serious danger to the relations between our two countries. There is an irritation over here with you, which simply doesn't exist in reverse. It isn't now felt so much on the Left, who are traditionally suspicious of Capital's Own Country, but on the Right and among the politically illiterate.

I don't believe this problem is sufficiently appreciated in America. And the very failure to admit it may be a source of further irritation. I have myself, to use the words of Gilbert, almost "bribed with toys great vulgar (American) boys to utter something spiteful but, bless you no, they will be so confoundedly polite-ful." This is a wonderful virtue in your character, but it may be dangerous.

Now that the sand has settled a bit around Suez, may I ask you to throw some light on several points which interest me?

First, I know you are not responsible for what the Democrats say or do and I know too that not all Democrats are liberals. But it was a little puzzling to find that here, if you can generalize about Suez reactions at all, liberals of all parties tended to be on the side of the angels, that is, I am sure you will agree, the side of political and international morality and the sanctity of treaties, while your liberal Democrats seemed to have gone over, almost *en masse*, to the devil.

Grimond

Canham

We had reports that Mr. Acheson had described General Eisenhower's policy as a combination of phoney law and fuzzy morals. We read of Mr. Stevenson attributing the crisis largely to American "provocation." The Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee issued a statement saying "We rebuffed the British. We ignored the French. We rebuked the Israelis." That presumably went for Mr. Truman and Mr. Harriman who were, I think, members of the Committee; our Suez Group would have been happy to put their signatures to it as well.

This brings me to the anti-Suez view. I saw your President's television appearance during the crisis and was greatly impressed by it. What struck me then, strikes me still. I get an impression of profound pro-British feeling even when firm disagreement with our actions is being expressed. It seems to me that the anti-Suez Americans were genuinely sorry and embarrassed: no trace of *schadenfreude*. I share their anti-Suez feelings, which over here was the dominant reaction of politically active Liberals, Socialists and a few Tories. You should remember, however, that it was not the dominant reaction of the man in the street.

The division here ran deep. And with those who were pro-Suez the failure rankles. They look for scapegoats and have picked on the incongruous trio of Mr. Butler, Mr. Gaitskell and Uncle Sam. Pro-Suez opinion believes that even if we transgressed the letter of the law, friendship and the need for Western unity should have led you to stick by us. Your Government's conscience they say, should have been pricked over your *volte-face* on the dam and your efforts, as they see it, to placate both Zionism and oil interests. They point to Guatemala and ask if there is to be one law for America and another for lesser breeds.

To me these criticisms even if correct are irrelevant. But Suez has brought into full daylight the real crux in Anglo-American relations. Exactly what is that relationship to be? Many people here are irked that you can, as they would put it, "get away with" Guatemala or threatening Syria with the Sixth Fleet. In fact, the problem is that you are felt to be on the way up while we are descending in the scale of power politics. Among pro-Suez politicians there is the further belief that you were not averse from standing on our face to reach higher.

Again, however, let me say that many people, including myself, believe that the reactions to Suez both of the Opposition here and of yourselves and Canada did much to save the good name of the West. But it is no good pretending that a problem doesn't exist nevertheless.

How far is it true to say that Americans judge all problems by the test of how they effect America? Of course, they would not be unique in this attitude! But a world Power must be responsive to other people's problems. One of the great characteristics of the Commonwealth is that problems all over the world touch it somewhere directly. It will require a great effort of imagination on your part to put yourselves in our place.

Sometimes I feel that you believe you can handle Nasser like McCarthy by isolating him and supplying him with ample rope for eventual hanging. It worked with McCarthy. But I wonder if the Russians will allow it time to work with Nasser? By a curious paradox, while these nation-wide debates go on about subjects which appear to us quite urgent, you seem to be shaken by bursts of hysteria about Reds and such-like.

Yours, etc.
JO GRIMOND

BRITISH LETHARGY

DEAR Jo, — I thoroughly agree that people in our two countries need to know each other's minds more intimately and honestly.

I must emphasize that the thinking of Americans is far from unified and sharp on the great issues, and it wasn't on Suez. Surely the composite character of our respective national viewpoints is one of our great strengths. Both of us have internal counterbalances. We raised this idea of safety-in-balance to a constitutional status. You have done it by more complicated and flexible processes. Ours, happily, is more flexible than it appears to be. The Supreme Court, oddly enough, asserts the flexibility with great vigour these days.

You ask for a word about Suez. Specifically, why did our Democratic liberals so vigorously criticize Mr. Dulles's position, and by inference support Britain's Tory Government? The reasons as I see them were these:

1) Partisanship — any stick to beat the dog.
2) The Democrats felt, with much reason, that in the steps leading up to Suez Mr. Dulles had been clumsy, inconsistent, and sometimes wrong.
3) They had a genuine awareness of Britain's difficulties and they felt a deep repugnance for Colonel Nasser.
4) There was also more than a little pro-Israel influence.

An opposition party's criticisms have often been founded on far less substantial reasons than these.

The real question that troubles me about our relationship over Suez concerns the role of a friend. What is friendship in international relations? Must it be: "My ally, right or wrong?" Many of you seemed to think so. You seemed to say: "If it had been the United States in this kind of trouble we'd have stood behind you." Would you? Should you? What are the ethical frontiers of friendship?

A lot of us appreciate the loyalty which is such a deep element in British character. It hurt very much when you accused us of being a bad friend. Of running out when things got hot. And some of you contrasted your position on Korea to ours on Suez. Of course we think this was a very false comparison. But we want very much to persuade the elements in your public opinion which think we are bad friends that we can be as loyal as the next nation. We think it is important for you to feel that way, and for us to be worthy of it. And we think the deepest evidence of friendship is the effort to save a friend from his mistakes. You've done that for us more than once down the years.

You are quite right in thinking that very few of us took any satisfaction in Britain's Suez troubles. There was some awareness of the reasons for your emotional reactions, particularly against the U.S. On the whole we think you have taken your altered place in world affairs extremely well. Far better than we would have done, no doubt. This basic poise largely encourages us about your future, but it troubles us as well. How much of it is lethargy — or weariness — or a pose of indifference that becomes a reality? When will enough of you be willing to work as hard as the West Germans? Or to set up the incentives, both for management and labour, that the West Germans have? Do you want to? Will you do the things necessary to restore your economic soundness?

But beyond the lethargy, if that is what it is, we see very great capacity along many lines. And not least is your ability to withstand shocks without going to pieces. So we are grateful that you are not more anti-American than you are.

We'd prefer you to be anti-American for the right reasons, not the wrong ones. Criticize our temporary and partial susceptibility to demagoguery as much as you choose — as in McCarthyism. Point out the clumsiness with which our form of government has to operate. Object to our excessive preoccupation with domestic politics and frequent elections. Expose the elements of materialism in our life, but don't confuse control of nature with the worship of mammon. Many of us object to these things ourselves.

But you are simply fooling yourselves and setting up a straw man when you talk about Guatemala, or make too much of American oil interests in the Middle East. I remember a full-page *Punch* cartoon at the time of Guatemala showing the Goddess of Liberty holding up a bunch of bananas instead of a torch. This is total nonsense. The United Fruit Company has no great influence in Washington, nor much economic importance in the country. Our sole concern in Guatemala was the penetration of Communism in the Americas, destroying whatever liberties a Central American people could achieve and threatening our strategic defence. We intervened with skill and restraint. You should have been proud of us. (Maybe that's the trouble. The Suez job, from Dulles to Eden, was too clumsy. There were better ways. I suppose this sounds cynical. I don't mean it that way. I mean legitimate political means, short of the use of force, which might have brought Nasser round.)

Yours, etc.
ERWIN CANHAM

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SUN. Aug. 25	09.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	09.30	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
MON. Aug. 26	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	18.00	EL AL	Rome
TUES. Aug. 27	0200	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	07.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	09.05	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	13.20	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Aug. 28	09.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva Paris, Boston, New York
	09.30	EL AL	Rome, Brussels, London, New York
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THURS. Aug. 29	00.25	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	11.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	13.05	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	16.25	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	18.00	EL AL	Rome
FRI. Aug. 30	08.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	14.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	19.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

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MIND AND BODY

By FRANZ STAMPFL

The author, an Austrian by birth, came to Britain as an art student in 1937. After the war he set up as a freelance athletics coach in London, where his vivid imagination and enthusiasm attracted, among others, Bannister, Chataway, Hewson, Brasher, Jean Desforges, and Thelma Hopkins. In 1952 Stampfl went to Melbourne University. There he has trained, amongst many others Lincoln, Australia's latest four-minute miler, and Ashley Cooper, the lawn tennis player.

Derek Ibbotson winning the Mile event at the recent International Meeting at White City, London — and setting up a new world record time of 3 min. 57.2 sec. Ireland's Ron Delany and Czechoslovakia's S. Jungwirth, who followed Ibbotson home, also finished under the four-minute mark. Express Photo

THERE will one day come a point where we can no longer improve our athletic performances by our present methods. Then there must be a change of ideas and it is usually a mental change.

That brings me to the rather tricky point of mental attitude. A great many people speak glibly of the mental attitude as though it would be the only possible thing that would produce great performances. They imagine somehow or other that if you have the right sort of mental attitude, of which they have usually a very nebulous idea, then you can do almost everything.

Now I have a great deal to do with a great many athletes, and I would agree with the popular conception that by far the most important part played in a great performance is played by the mind. It is the mental state which is decisive when two men meet in a struggle, provided only that the two men are equally fit on the day. There are contests where the interplay of both physical and mental forces is so great that a man who is in many ways decidedly inferior in his previous best performance may very well by superior tactics or a superior mental attitude emerge as the victor.

When there are a number of competitors of nearly equal status in one contest the competition develops not into a physical contest, but it enters into a mental contest. It is the man who can bring to bear (a) greater intelligence to his effort and to his competition and (b) greater state of mind, a mental attitude or an emotional state, the man with the strongest reason and the best reason for winning, the man with the greatest motivation, who will be the man who will emerge as the eventual winner.

It is this combination of an emotional state and the planning of a contest — the purely rational clear-thinking approach — which is required by a great athlete and it is this sort of combination which is always noticed in great athletes when they win their important contests.

Now that is a very rare combination to be naturally inherent in athletes. It is a combination which must be fostered and it must be tutored and it must be cultivated and it must be continually fed.

An athlete must first of all be given an idea, he must be given a goal, he must be given an aim, and this aim, that is the sort of limit he sets to his performance, must be carefully analyzed and he must say it is possible, or it is impossible, and then he has to think in terms of what has happened before, and what other athletes have done in the past or what other athletes do at the present time, and then he has to settle down and say: "All right, in view of what I know, I believe that if I do this or a specific type of training, that type of training will get me there and it will get me there easier than anybody else in the past or at the present time."

Furthermore, a man must say: "I believe that these standards that are so admired today are not ultimate standards, and therefore they are only very mediocre standards and therefore they are bound to be broken and one can see it in history they have been broken." He must say: "All right, I believe that they can be broken, and I am going to set about breaking them." He must be convinced that these standards are not high, and that improving upon them is not a very difficult task.

Then the next important step is that once an athlete has this idea he must adhere to it, not inflexibly, but in a general sort of way. He begins to observe carefully the results and effects of his training attempts, and that requires a pretty good analytical mind and an intelligent mind. The state of mind, the emotional state that is, is very important. He is overcoming great difficulties and submitting himself to a routine and eventually emerging from this routine as a man with fresh ideas and a completely fresh mind. He must go through with this routine work and yet still remain completely detached from routine: in other words, he mustn't become a slave to routine.

In order to submit yourself to a strict and severe training routine, you have to have a strong belief that what you do is worth while doing, and that it in actual fact improves your mind, your character, and your entire personality. And thereby you are strong enough to succeed in a set task.

The routine of training which continually improves your physical state also little by little improves your mental state or emotional state; in other words, you begin to become more confident and you suddenly speak and feel and reason and argue from a completely different plane. You are no longer in the same sort of plane that you were a year or two years previously to the start of training. You realize great possibilities and you can produce greater efforts and therefore the whole scope of your feelings is widened.

But all this can take place only provided you think intelligently and apply your mind intelligently and begin to search intelligently. Overall, this training as a whole must become a terrific challenge, and the challenge must be big enough and a worthwhile enough challenge. The training itself must be a terrific experiment and it must be an ever renewed fresh experience to the athlete, so that once he emerges from this strong, terrifically tough training routine, and if he emerges successfully, he emerges as a fantastically powerful character. Therefore, he will then become also a very, very dangerous opponent to meet in the field.

This sort of mental attitude is in fact produced and continually reproduced in training. I believe physical work has a tremendous effect on the mind, because you become more sensitive to effort, you become more sensitive to the changes that take place in your body, and you become more sensitive in how to control your emotions and your fears, your triumphs, your trials and tribulations and difficulties that beset every single athlete in training.

It is quite clear to me that the development of a mental state, and a very powerful mental state, takes place in training and it works both ways. The mind is linked to your physical state, and so the increase in physical fitness through training will of course again produce a different mental state.

The interchange of forces between the body and the mind can be developed and can be made very sensitive and can be made very powerful. It is in my opinion a tremendously intricate technique in training which will produce such a state, and which will lead us to what I believe to be the perfect athlete, who has a very sensitive and imaginative mind, and it is made imaginative and sensitive by physical conditions. I believe that the physical state in turn will also be produced and largely influenced by the mental state.

When it comes to a period in one's life when one has to produce great effort, outstanding effort, then this interplay of forces will take place at its best and will produce fantastic performances.

TRAINING TIME

I have seen so often in the past that the part-time athletes — the Bannisters, Chataways, Brashers and Hewsons — have produced performances which in each case were considered phenomenal at the time although perhaps now, only a year or two later, we consider them no more than ordinary. All of them have produced these performances on an average of from 45 minutes to an hour and a half of training per day, and all of them have at the same time either been doing full jobs or studying and taking exams.

I think that we will all learn that to work a great number of hours a day will not increase performances by much, because the body will take only so much, and no more.

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New Exhibitions in Three Cities

Modern Murals

WITH small exceptions, the Adriatica Shipping Co.'s Haifa offices on Derekh Ha'atzmaut have been remodelled from mainly Israel materials and furnishings. Even the marble of the low square table halls not from Italy but from Pekiin.

The problem that confronted the architect, Y. Zohar, was the modernization of the existing premises in order to improve appearance and create an airy spaciousness already foreseen in the high ceilings. The first step lay in producing a more striking approach by breaking the uniform frontage of the row of shops. The one occupied by Adriatica had its window installation removed and only the glass panes left. To the extreme right a show panel was introduced for posters and photographs, and just beside the door, a mosaic panel of similar length and breath, done by Miriam Gumpel in red, black and yellow, bearing the emblems of the three firms which make up Adriatica: Lloyd Triestino, Italia and Sitmar.

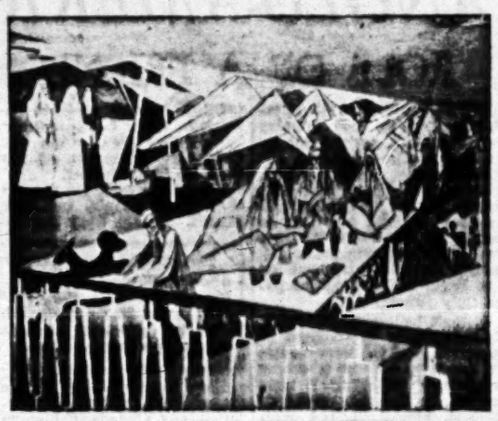
Next followed the tricky matter of a vista in the main hall, where the width is disproportionate to the length.

Adriatica's new offices

Here Zohar used, for the windows, Venetian blinds whose horizontal slats equalled the width of the former. He then carried on the conception by means of long, horizontal lines on the ceiling as far as the rear wall which Mordechai Gumpel decorated, in black and grey (the main colours of Zohar's scheme) and touches of light brown, with various symbols of Italy: the Rialto and Doge's palace for Venice, the Colosseum and the she-wolf for Rome, a temple for Paestum, etc. This view from the entrance is offset on the right by built-in grey filing cabinets and on the left by vertical bars rising from a bed of plants, the bars in their turn being cut short by precast stairs leading to the management's offices. These stairs are bound by other metal bars which create the appearance of suspension; incidentally the stairs hide from the entrance the vacant surface of the far extremity of the left wall.

H.

Biblical Fresco at Kings Hotel



EMANUEL Selah has just finished a large fresco "Abraham's Tents" in the dining room of Jerusalem's Kings Hotel. The composition of this mural is quite satisfactory, but the execution of the figural details strikes one as somewhat amateurish. Still, the painting blends well into the colour scheme of the room, and contemplation of the hardships of life in the days of the Patriarchs heightens one's appreciation of the comforts of an Hotel.

(See reproduction on Page 8)

Robert Labellie

ROBERT Labellie, a visiting Parisian painter, has been showing transparencies of his abstractions in the French Consulate these days. His almost always large-scale works are impressive in composition and almost monumental in their strong spacing of colour. Their characteristic is the juxtaposition of colour blocks with decorative elements which have a light gracefulness that is almost reminiscent of Dufy.

M. Labellie confesses that he is enchanted by Israel but fears that the *charme* of the "Sabras" might tempt him to become representational. He plans to come back next spring with material for a representative one-man show.

Th.P.M.

Violet Citron

VIOLET Citron, who worked in Zichron Ya'acov until lately, is showing oils and watercolours in her new studio at 38 Rehov Disraeli, Ahuza. Among the oils two pleasing views glimpse the sea against the horizon; in the more striking one, the garden path leading to the blue patch of water focuses the composition. "Red Chairs" and "Night in Zichron" are also worth noting for their arrangement, and the "Old Hospital" for its setting between two coulisses of trees.

The watercolours, mainly flowers and still life, are usually lively studies made up of barely articulated but vivid areas of paint or sharp dashes of colour. Like the oils, they are works of artistic integrity.

H.

Selah In Tel-Aviv

EMMANUEL Selah (Blustein) who came to Israel from Uruguay in 1955 and settled in Kibbutz Giv'ot Zeid, is now being given his first exhibition in Tel Aviv by the Chemerinsky Gallery.

Born in Poland, he lived in Montevideo from the age of four and studied art there. Later, on a government grant, he went to Paris to study with Andre Lhote and Edouard Georg. In Paris he was awarded another scholarship, this time by the French Government, and, being interested in mural decoration, worked in the studio of de la Hailie.

Like many South American painters, Selah belongs to the social-realist school, aiming at appeal to, and understanding by, the masses and, as the introduction to the catalogue points out, "the workman" is his "hero." The works on view were all executed here and mostly depict busy industrial or port scenes with numerous figures. They are direct, simple and clear, although there is a certain emphasis on geometric design and Selah makes rather clever pictorial use of the shapes of machinery, pipes, cranes etc. The colour is, in general, uninspired and the paintings are more or less a report on work in progress with little personal comment, the painter allowing the facts to speak for themselves.

S.W.

AgainstTerrorism

(Continued from page five)

form of conduct is inherent in the Arab or Berber nature. There is as much amorality in Europe as in Africa, only it is of another variety. The contemporary Arab, with his supreme disregard for distinctions between truth and fancy, shows but little aptitude for the exact sciences, preferring the debatable disciplines of law and literature. Yet his ancestors gave us the term algebra, and among his progeny there will doubtless be mathematicians, physicists.

We heard many lamentations up and down Algeria about the low character of the native, who can be kept in order only when sat upon, heavily. But the Captain told us in his boyish offhand manner: "These people are fine, even though I sometimes feel my spell of duty here is going to drive me crazy. What we have to do, every one of us, is to conquer their hearts. After that everything in this country will come right." He spoke without any self-consciousness, without emphasis, without any throb in his voice, but it was as clear as the African daylight that he just meant every word he uttered.

He took us through the *bidonville*. Unlike the Casbah, there was no litter; no prostitutes, no beggars, no monstrously misshapen creatures were in sight. The population turned out to have a good look at us. The captain's right hand must have ached for the whole time it was going up to his *képi* to answer the brisk military salutes with which the menfolk greeted him, and to grasp the scores of outstretched hands.

Swarms of little boys and girls, fairly well kept, chubby bright-eyed, followed us about wherever we went, rubbing up against the Captain, leaping up at him.

After taking our leave of the Captain and waving to the *bidonville* folk, it took us some while to collect our thoughts and remember that we had come to Algeria to report a rebellion.

This is the fifth of a series of articles. Others appeared on August 9, 12, 16 and 19.

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Radio Review

Two Sides to Cinema

THE effect of the cinema upon the Israel public was the subject of a discussion broadcast last Sunday evening. It ranged over various problems, scraping superficially at several surfaces. Michael Almaz, film critic of "Ha'aretz," was the star performer, slightly ahead of Yizhar Smilansky who was more subdued than usual. Ze'ev Melion of the Censorship Board emerged regularly with facts and figures, while Moshe Shapiro, owner of a Jerusalem cinema, represented the segment of the public completely sold on the cinema and its civilizing mission.

Perhaps the most interesting section was the discussion of the effect of the cinema upon youth. Mr. Shapiro suggested that the influence of the film was solely beneficial, and any increase in crime etc. among the youth is solely attributable to newspapers and cheap literature. This is obviously carrying things too far. Children are without doubt adversely affected by certain aspects of films they see (in the U.S. this is especially true of television, which is an extension of the films). On the other hand it would not be fair to seek the causes of all youth problems in mass media. After all, juvenile delinquency started with Cain.

There would, however, seem to be much to commend Michael Almaz's suggestion that the younger generation should only be allowed to see certain films. Decisions on suitable films can be made by educationalists and psychologists, and would save parents such problems as children developing complexes after some horrific episode in a film which the parent had innocently thought suitable (e.g. many of Disney's long pieces) as well as shielding the adolescent from over-vivid displays stimulating the baser instincts. Only under such control could the cinema become the cosy little educational instrument envisaged by the enlightened participants in this debate instead of the mass moron-producing machine which it tends to be at present.

It should also be remembered that mental age is not necessarily a question of years, and that much of the so-called adult segments of the population needs protection against certain phenomena. Here we come to the question of overall censorship on which the discussion closed with Yizhar Smilansky protesting that the slicing of films was a challenge to artistic integrity.

The moderator was Dr. Avigdor Levontin who marshalled his team in an admirable fashion and showed great tact.

Convincing Conrad

THIS year marks the centenary of the birth of that remarkable man of English letters, Joseph Conrad. A native of Poland, he only became acquainted with the English language in his 'teens, yet he was soon one of its greatest masters. The tang of the sea is never far distant in his writings, and the play-let broadcast on Monday, "Another Day," is set against the background of this world in which men disappear for years at a time.

We were presented with a good solid dramatic situation, simple and uncomplicated — a demented ancient mariner yearning for the return of his long-lost son but rejecting him as an impostor when he actually appears. The performance was adequately directed by Aryeh Elias, and in the role of the prodigal son Ora Levi convinced us that Conrad had drawn one of the most convincing portraits of a *sabra* we have so far met in drama.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Premiere of Yohanan Boehm's Divertimento for Wind Instruments (tonight at 9.15); Mascenet's "Manon" (tomorrow at 4); "Vemamoss Animals in Israel," by Dr. A. Shuier (series starting tomorrow at 5.45); "The Cruel Sea" (Sunday at 5.30); "The Countries of North Africa," by Dr. M. Hirschberg (series starting Monday at 7.40); "The Lesson," by Ionesco (Monday at 9.30); Concert by the combined orchestras of the Kibbutz Meuhad and Kibbutz Artzi (Tuesday at 9.15); Concert by the Haifa Music Conservatoire (Thursday at 7.35).

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TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Light Music. 2.30 Military Bands (R). 12.45 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Lunchtime Music: Hebrew Songs (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Light Music: Larry Adler (Harmonica); R. Albi (Piano) and Eddie Calvert (Trumpet). 4.30 News in English, Swedish and Spanish and a light music programme. 5.05 Kabbalat Shabbat. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.45 Rudolf Serkin (Piano). 8.15 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.35 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 9.15 Evening Concert: Mendelssohn: String Quartet No. 3 in A-minor, Op. 13, played by the "New Music" String Quartet; Yohanan Boehm: Divertimento for 10 Wind-Instruments played by Members of the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra, conducted by Heina Freudenthal; Beethoven: Trio in D, op. 70 No. 1, played by Rudolf Serkin (Piano), Adolf Busch (Violin) and Hermann Busch (Cello). 10.30 Quiet Music. 11.05 Readings in "Ethics of the Fathers." 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.00 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Francesco Barsanti: Concerto Grosso in D, op. 3 No. 10; Jean-Marie Leclair: Violin Concerto in A; William Boyce: Little Symphony No. 3 (Conducter: Karl Haas). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Songs of the Nations. 11.30 "Curtain Up" — "Mr. Arnd's Treasure" by Selma Lagerlöf, directed by A. Ninio. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Light Music played by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 2.15 Cantoral Recordings. 2.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Opera: Massenet: "Manon" — Acts One and Two (Conductor: Albert Wolf). 5.30 "Art and Culture." 5.50 Songs for Shabbat. 6.45 "Science Studio" — Snakes in this Country, Dr. A. Shilov. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "Dates and Anniversaries" — Monthly. 8.05 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Gretry: Overture "Lucille" (Conductor: Karel Salomon); Schlesinger: "Offenbachiana" (Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger). 8.40 Story of the Week. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu, Chap. 52. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Hamavdil and Melave Malka." 10.00 Chamber Music: Schubert: Trio in E-flat-major op. 100, played by Paina Salzmann (Piano), Rudolf Kolisch (Violin) & Maurice Gendron (Cello). 10.45 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 469, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 43.9 and 469 M.): **Today:** 5.45 Programme for Yemenites. 6.00 Classical Request Programme: Cimarosa: Oboe Concerto (Soloist: Franco Caracciolo); Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 in F ("Pastorale"), op. 68. 7.00 Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Nations' Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Top Hits." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Light Music. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Songs. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.93, 16.84, 25.53 M.): **Today:** News. "The Social Fabric of Britain." British Album. **Tomorrow:** News—News Talk. Review of the weekly British press. Contact Programme: Short interviews with Israel students in London.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (36.2 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Hebrew transmission "For Sabbath Eve". 7.20 Sabbath Programme. 7.30 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Yiddish transmission: "The Jewish Folklore." 7.20 "Saturday Night Out." 7.30 News.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: Midnight: News. 00.10 "Ask the Expert." **Tomorrow:** Midnight News. Programme Highlights. 00.10 "This Also Happened." 00.15 "Saturday Night Out." 00.30 Cantoral Music.

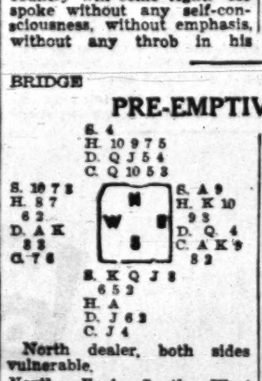
ARMY PROGRAMME (48.8, 31.8, 22.8 & 205 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.20 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert. 9.25 Ballet Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Musical Show. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Nations' Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Top Hits." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Light Music. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Songs. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

PRE-EMPTIVE BIDDING



North dealer, both sides vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
—	1C	3S	—
—	Db	all pass	

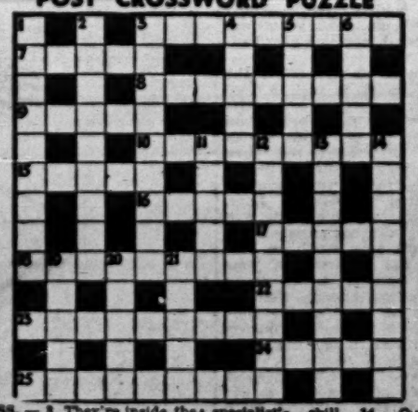
South smiled when he was allowed to buy a cheap save. Even if his partner brought him a bust hand, he thought the penalty could not be excessive, whilst the opponents had a sure game and may be even a vulnerable slam in the offing. We agree that his seven probable winners warranted a sacrifice bid; but he was soon to find out that fortune sides with the stronger battalions.

To make the best of his low trumps West forsook the standard opening lead of a king from an ace-king holding and started with a club. East made his king and continued with the queen of diamonds; reading this for a doubleton West signalled, collected the third diamond and then returned a club.

Now East played a third club and South, who had been stripped of his clubs and diamonds, got into serious trouble. Trying to limit his trump losses he went up with the knave and continued with the queen of trumps. East no sooner got into the lead again with the ace than he insisted with a fourth club. This time declarer ruffed with the eight; West overruffed with the ten and promptly returned his last diamond. East had the presence of mind to throw in his last trump and the unfortunate declarer had to lose another trick to West's now solitary seven of trumps for a total loss of three trump tricks and a set of 1,100 points.

It was hardly a consolation to find out later that there had been no full game in for the opposing team.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 3. They're inside the covers of a book. 7. Household help can be. 8. Taking the plunge. 9. What has been misprinted must be. 10. Expanse. 15. One lump or two? 16. Vacuous. 17. Watchful. 18. Controls. 22. Give tongue. 23. He does not agree. 24. Follow. 25. A ship's flags fly from them.

DOWN. — 1. He sings in the choir. 2. By whom, at one time, recruits were obtained. 3. Leading article. 4. Lords. 5. Conundrum. 6. Hoard redistributed, gives you her name. 11. Can be eaten or drunk. 12. They are there to be enjoyed. 13. The specialist's skill. 14. Out of shape. 19. Heather. 20. Disturbed. 21. Miss Laurie, whose "neck was like the swan."

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: — 1. Petty sessions. 8. Issue. 9. Manager. 10. Thirdly. 12. Three. 13. Nag. 14. Paler. 15. Pan. 16. Power. 18. Surgeon. 20. Errands. 22. Apace. 23. Steeplechase.

DOWN: — 1. Printing-press. 2. Tasting. 3. Yield. 4. Elm. 5. Senator. 6. On Gar. 7. Street singers. 11. Yells. 14. Parsnip. 15. Prepays. 17. Worse. 18. Reach. 21. Sea.

Integration Strides

By Shalom Cohen

IT is apparently always the other fellow who is being integrated. Make your way to any meeting, and you're certain to hear the word "integration." To whom is the learned speaker referring? Hardly the audience. An almost inaudible whisper arises from the listeners: "Yes, they must be integrated." "Quite right," declares Mr. Frolich, bowing to an acquaintance on leaving the meeting. "Hundred per cent," says Mr. S. Yihye, nodding his goatee beard. Who then is left to be integrated? Perhaps the *sabra*.

We once knew an immigrant from Iraq — he was working as a building labourer in Galilee — who consistently posed as a Yemenite. At every available opportunity, even after tipping one a barrow of concrete, he would happily exclaim *baruch hashem*. In a nearby *ma'bara* there lived a Yemenite family with a baby recently named Chaim Weizmann Rahamim.

One of the best pieces of integration I have observed was the miraculous metamorphosis of a dyed-in-the wool "*yekke*" who took only a year to sport a handlebar moustache, drive a jeep without hands, and discard the handshake for the integrated slap on the back.

The integration of the last, it must be admitted, proved the most difficult. Even now (five years have passed) an observant sociologist will detect a slight tremor and a shade of inhibition in the drive of the arm, as if some hidden force was pulling it back into other channels. Still so far this has not resulted in any signs of mental disturbance such as is said to follow when a left-handed child is coerced into using its right hand.

There is nothing better for correcting an inferiority complex than integration. This seems to have escaped psychologists. Two years ago a man I know stepped off the boat in Haifa and made his first mistake in his new country. He was asked by a casual bystander about something or other — the weather or politics. He replied, of all things, that he did not know. We ran into this same person a while ago. He has become a veritable walking encyclopaedia, supremely confident, absolutely certain of himself, an authority on anything you mention. He has even lost his slight stammer.

The beneficial influences of integration are not confined to the mind. It changes one's very physical aspect, improves and releases unknown abilities. Anthropologists will want to study the case of the elderly man who arrived from Czechoslovakia some years back. Anyone seeing him in the street during his first days here would have promptly offered to help him across the road. Over 60 years old, he was rather slow and unsteady. Nor was his eyesight too sharp. Today, he can be seen happily leading a scrimmage at the entrance to an empty bus. It is as though the alchemy of integration had provided him with a second wind.

A sociologist dealing with these questions has said that integration is proceeding so quickly that it is getting out of hand. "We have arrived at a stage" he said, "where a new immigrant who arrived a year ago is now making a 15-year veteran appear unintegrated."

In considering the achievements of integration, it is only fair to concede that rare cases of relapses have been known, that there have been instances of disintegration. It is yet too early to pass a scientific opinion on the various remedies for this uncommon phenomenon. A proposal supported by one school of thought — that such a person should be sent away, brought back again to the country as new immigrant and be given integration treatment all over again — has met with firm opposition from the authorities.

There is no denying that integration is making giant strides. Can the day be far off when clusters of integration officials will be seen impatiently waiting at the quayside in Haifa Port, ready to pounce on immigrants as they step off the boat?

Haifa Enjoys Knitwear Show

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIS will be a knitwear year, if the success of the fashion show held by the Anti-TB League at the Mt. Carmel Sinai Cafe last week is any indication. The reception accorded the smart, beautifully fashioned outfits by the country's leading knitwear manufacturers — Aled, Elanit and Dorina — was most enthusiastic. Few of those present thought that women would still bother with the "old fashioned" type of materials when one of these two- or three-piece outfits could see them through the season succesfully.

Aled led off the knitwear section with a two-piecer — a grey-black pleated skirt topped by a high-buttoned cardigan in broad yellow and black stripes. They followed with a midnight blue two-piece frock that came with a magnificent white jacket.

Aled seems to favour blues this season. In a three-piece suit the only trim was grey, white and red on the pullover. From their "cruise line" they showed an ice-blue outfit that had a full skirt, with a widely cut, three-quarter-sleeve cardigan that buttoned up to the flat neck. Most of the sleeves shown were three-quarter, and even the long one can be pushed up.

Another of Aled's outstanding models was a one-piece frock in light beige. The skirt was broad-pleated with the waistline ribbing worked up and softening into a V-necked bodice. For the older woman, Aled modelled a princess-line black and orange dress. Tight at the waist, it had small buttons all the way down and two slanted side pockets.

Elanit had a large number of models on display, most of them done in their trademarked "*serig-arig*" weave that neither creases nor stretches. "Monaco," a smart cherry-red two piece affair, was high buttoned with two square pockets on the jacket. For the tailor-made look in which Elanit excels, they used a blue-black small check weave. The loose jacket had big buttons. It was long sleeved. Creamy chocolate brown was the effective colour of a skirt and cassock outfit.

Outstanding in the Elanit collection was a simple one-piece beige dress that buttoned all the way down. The top buttons were open so that a high-necked insert of delicate green and white stripes gave it a snug look. Elanit's blue-and-white flower patterned "Monte Carlo" was effective for a cocktail frock.

White orlon with a gold embroidered blouse drew sustained applause for Elanit. The skirt was of the finely permanent pleated type.

Dorina had many interesting knits and colour combinations in their outfits. They accompanied a tight black skirt with a cherry-red pullover that had some discreet white stripes but with the high neck line and sleeves in black. The third part was a cherry-red jacket trimmed with white.

The young look was a feature of a high necked light beige cassock that buttoned half way down with the ribbing tightly belting the figure. It was worn with a tight black skirt. Grey and white zebra stripes were something new and unusual that Dorina used for a jacket to be worn with a grey skirt and white high-necked orlon pullover. Another open collar jacket displayed broad horizontal blue and white stripes and a gold button trim.

Salon Hanna of Haifa, which will carry all of the knitwear shown, also displayed some of their own models. Piques and silks, full pleated skirts and discreet decolletes were fashioned into attractive frocks for afternoon and evening wear, still most useful for the coming months. Accessories were by Bijou and hair styles by Salon Hen.

WELCOME and TENSION AT YOUTH FESTIVAL

By Diana Lerner

"I am haunted by things I saw and heard, and have enough tragic stories about Jewish life in Russia to fill one thousand and one nights of stories" said Rema Samsonov, a mezzo soprano, and a member of the Israel delegation to the World Festival of Youth in Moscow, who arrived back from her month's journey on Tuesday. In some cases living conditions would make the worst *ma'bara* hut seem a palace of peace and quiet.

No one could imagine how great the interest was in the Israel delegation. People came from all corners of the Soviet Union. One of the leading ballerinas of the Bolshoi came to several performances. She said nothing. She just wanted to see us.

News of the delegation's visit spread like wild fire, and friends and relatives turned up continuously.

Every performance at the Festival, which had as its slogan the Russian motto "peace and friendship" — "*mir i drushba*," was chanted as a sign that the concert was over. At one performance, when the Israel delegation finished, the applause continued persistently. "We all of us felt it was not yet the end, even though we had finished our programme," said Miss Samsonov. Suddenly we knew what the audience wanted and we gave them *Hevenu Shalom Alechem*" ("we bring you peace") in Hebrew.

Once when the Israel group was the first to go on, the hall emptied immediately upon conclusion of their performance and crowds fought their way out to surround the Israelis.

"Many of our delegation came down with the Asiatic 'Flu, but more among us were exhausted emotionally by the feeling of strain communicated by the tense Jewish audiences."

The Israel delegation came home with gold, silver and bronze medals, coming out with first and second prizes in the song competitions, awarded by an International Board of Judges.

Dear Boys and Girls!

We were thrilled with the replies that came in to our letter published here, and we think that our "Youth Corner" is going to be a great success.

Many of you asked what was meant by forming a club.

Well, when the first fifty children have written in, there will be registration for enrolment. And you will all get badges to show that you belong to the Youth Corner Club of *The Jerusalem Post*.

We think it would be a good idea to start our Corner with a story competition.

We will give you a sentence from the story and you will have to continue. Make your stories as funny or as exciting as you like.

There will be a prize for the winner and his or her piece will be published. Please try to limit your story to 250 words or less.

The line is: —

"He landed with a crash in the field."

The sentence can be at the beginning or in the middle or anywhere in the story, but it must be those exact words.

The Printer's Devil got to work very early by mis-spelling my name, which really is Jona and not Ilona, but since everyone calls me Jenny, let's leave it that way.

Yours,
JENNY

•

Q. Is it harmful to write on an empty stomach?

A. No, but paper is better.

•

Visitor: Little girl, is your mother home?

Rina: Yes sir.

Visitor (after knocking some time): I thought you said she was home?

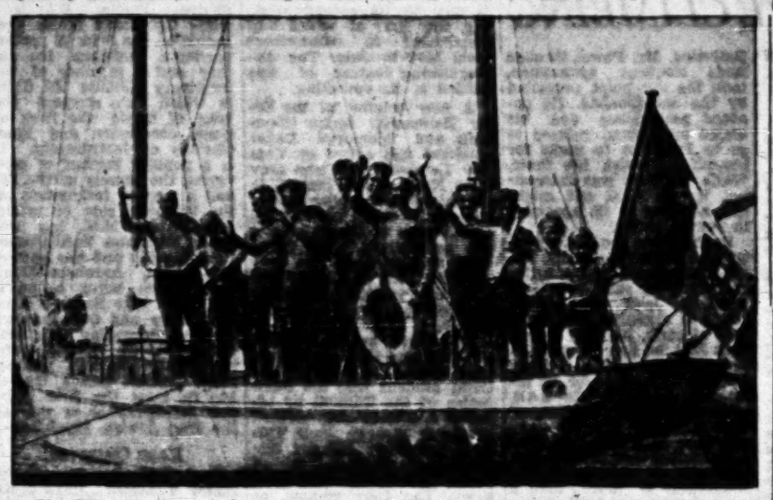
Rina: She is, but I don't live here.

Thank you for your suggestion of songs and compositions, David Hundert (of Jerusalem). If you find a suitable song for our corner, please do send it in. It was a good idea of yours, Allen Hirshfeld (of Rehovot) about having poems, cartoons and articles on School News. Why don't you try writing one and ask all your friends to, as well.

We are glad that you sent us a letter, Shoshana Rosenblatt (of Haifa). We hope you enjoy yourself in Cyprus. Please write us all about your trip, when you return. Lea and Jossy Segal (of Haifa) wrote that we could have riddles in our corner, instead, at the end of my letter today. I have included two jokes. Benit Stern-Almor (of Haifa) said that she would enjoy reading stories so we have a competition on story writing. Please join in.

We have thought about having badges, Lydia Ehli (of Tel Aviv), but your idea about having clubs all over the country, we're afraid, won't work. Thanks for your Eilat story — however, we do not quite agree with your account of how the Red Sea Port City was settled. Miriam Pepper (of Tel Aviv): we are sure that the younger children who are learning English will find plenty to enjoy and understand in our "Youth Corner."

Elishava Meyer *(of Binyamina) writes — I have a dog whose name is Saris. He is a very clever dog. My uncle gave him to me when he was two months old. We taught him to sit and to say Shalom. Whenever he hears one of us coming he jumps and barks with joy. One day when we were out walking we wanted to see how well he was trained. We told him "sit here" and went away to see what he would do. The dog was so unhappy that he cried, but didn't move a step. After this examination he got something nice to eat. He is now one year old and we hope he will remain with us a long time.*



The Pecoraris from Italy, and their nine children, enjoying a Mediterranean holiday on their yacht "Maris Stella" now in Haifa. Photo by Sadeh

Berets again — this time the artist's beret in pliable velvet mounted on ribbon band designed by Edelle of London

Dried Soups Export Item

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT is infinitely exciting to arrive in a foreign country and find your products attractively displayed, says Mr. Itshak Plotkin, managing director of Vita, who has just returned from a selling trip to Finland, Sweden, Denmark and England. It brought him repeat orders which will send his firm's export total for 1957 over the $200,000 mark.

First shipments are also going out to Canada, the U.S., New Zealand and Kenya for the Vita line of dried soups, tinned cucumbers, grapefruit segments, melon cubes, juices and jams.

Walking through the streets of Helsinki, Mr. Plotkin found the well-stocked food shops featuring his Vita soups and was more than surprised to learn that more Vita than Finnish-made soups were being sold. The home-made dried soups on the Finnish market resemble a chocolate bar — a Swedish patent.

Dehydrated soups and precooked foods are gaining wide popularity, even in countries where good food abounds and housewives have a tradition of good cookery. Old methods rub shoulders with new ones in many countries and Mr. Plotkin found the sun-dried venison in Finland superb, as was their boiled fresh salmon. In Sweden the famous Smorgasbord is now put up in small packets so that the housewife can take her pick of any number of fascinating tidbits.

Dried soups are also being used widely in the countries Mr. Plotkin visited as additives to all sorts of dishes. Since they contain glutamate, which enhances the taste of everything to which it is added, and spices, along with the chicken, meat or vegetable, the powdered soups give the housewife the feeling that she is producing her own very special dishes without spending hours in the kitchen. While the range of dried soups is still limited here, Mr. Plotkin found an unusual variety being made by the Swiss. He is willing to try out anything readers may suggest.

By continuous inspection and constant testing of samples, our government has done a particularly good job in promoting high standards for our processing firms, Mr. Plotkin feels, so that they have little trouble competing on the quality market abroad. With more and more fruits and vegetables grown especially for certain producers, it is also easier for manufacturers to keep standards constant. Vita has been able to acquire some very new German processing machinery that will make them totally self-sufficient in ingredients, thereby raising the added value of the exported product.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HAVE a strong feeling that something is the matter with my son as for five or six days he has been scrubbing himself vigorously every day, sometimes twice a day. Even his ears and such remote areas as his knees and elbows. He also combs his hair and splashes himself liberally with the eau de cologne which I got from a grateful parent and would have liked to have used myself at least once. His zeal goes as far as cleaning his sandals, though it's rather a pity that he used red polish and my brand-new fluffy duster.

•

THE first day or two I wonder optimistically if my admonitions have finally taken root (after all he's getting to be a big boy now) but as it continues I know it can't be that. My influence has its limits. Then I think maybe he's got a girl friend, but his attitude to the tender sex remains as uncompromisingly hostile as ever. Perhaps someone has frightened him with stories about germs, or perhaps he really is sickening for something.

•

AT last when I catch him with his hand in his father's hair cream I ask him casually if there is any special reason for all this spit and polish. He hesitates for a moment and then says it's for the hospital. As I can't see how his spotless appearance can affect the closing of the hospital, he explains that he and a group of friends, all ex-patients, are thinking of staging a protest march to the Ministry of Health and naturally he has to look his best in order to make a good impression.

HE says he is not sure if he should parade with his belly exposed to show where his appendix was removed in the middle of one dismal night, or whether he should carry the plaster cast of the arm he broke when he fell from the house he just happened to be on the top of. He could also take the numerous X-ray photographs that were taken when he was suspected of breaking his other limbs as he has been a steady patron of the surgical department ever since we came here.

•

HE is not the only one who is disturbed. For the first time in history another topic has taken preference over the "season" in Naharlya and angry citizens stand about in little groups throwing out phrases like "5,000 casualties treated" "99 accidents last month alone" "What do they mean by 'Go to Haifa?" Haifa hospitals are already overflowing."

•

THEY also mutter dark threats against the Government, any political party they don't belong to, the Municipality, and anyone else they can think of, supposing that somewhere, somehow, someone is arranging the closure for a sinister purpose and that someone is going to benefit therefrom, never mind how the people of Galilee suffer.

•

SON indignantly demands to know what will happen the next time he breaks something. He says that up till now he could just hop or crawl into the hospital and there he would be treated like the valued customer that he is, but now till he finds me or his father and we arrange transport to Haifa he might very well be dead. As, in spite of everything, I think this would be deplorable, I think I shall have to join in the march myself.

•

AFTER that I suppose it will be back to washing by force.

Potatoes in World-Wide Ways

By Molly Bar-David

IN summertime the weary housewife is apt to serve her family Potato Salad far too often, assuming possibly that this is the best way to cope with hot-weather meals that are both cool and nourishing. But there are literally hundreds of ways of dishing up potatoes and even when they are not served as a cold collation they can make fine food any time even for August. Obviously, I would not roast myself preparing deep-fried potatoes when it is 38 in the shade; but scalloped potatoes, just saturated with milk sauce and crusty with cheese, could certainly successfully make the main dish of a summer supper, along with a crisp salad, stewed fruit and iced tea. Almost every nation has a favourite potato dish, and here are some that are easy enough to make and wonderful to take.

Irish O'Brien Potatoes

Fry small cubes of potato until crisp. Drain well. Mix with fried onions and fried sweet red pepper squares in proportions to suit your taste. Colourful and tasty.

American Scalloped Potatoes

Into a baking dish or wonder pot put alternate layers of thinly sliced raw potatoes, thinly sliced onions, white (Bechamel) sauce, salt and pepper. When you almost reach the top of the pot, cover generously with grated yellow cheese and sprinkle bread crumbs on top of this. Dab with bits of margarine. Bake in a hot oven. Very good too when it is warmed over slightly.

Jewish Quick Knishes

3 tbsps. fat, 2 onions, chopped, 1 cups mashed potatoes, 2 eggs, 3/4 cup flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1/8 tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. grated onion.

Melt 4 tbsps. of the fat in a frying pan. Add the chopped onions. Fry lightly for 10 minutes, stirring often. Remove onions and cool. Melt remaining fat. Mix together the potatoes, eggs, flour, salt, pepper, grated onion and melted fat. Knead until smooth. Break off pieces and shape into five-centimetre balls. Make depression in centre of each, and fill with a teaspoonful of the fried onions. Cover the filling with the dough. Flatten the balls slightly with the palm. Place in oven or wonder pot and bake until browned. Ground meat or chopped liver may be mixed with the onions or used instead of them.

Pommes de Terre (a la Normande)

Slice equal weights of raw potatoes and raw leek (or onions). Alternate layers in a baking dish. Flood with chicken broth (the package dried soups are fine). Dot with margarine all over the surface and cook until potatoes are tender. Most of the sauce will be soaked up in the cooking.

Hungarian Potatoes

For every kilo of potatoes fry a chopped onion in margarine. Cut raw potatoes in slices and spread them, mixed with the onions, in a baking dish. Cover with diluted ketchup or a spicy tomato sauce (make your own of tomato puree, a bay leaf, dash of paprika, fat, garlic, a little water, and other favourite spices and herbs) and bake until potatoes are tender.

Dutch Potatoes

This is made in a pressure cooker or in a heavy stewing pan with a lid that fits tightly.

3 slices fat smoked sausage or beefettes, 1/2 cup minced onions, 1 tsp. flour, 1 tbsp. brown sugar, 2 tsps. salt, sprinkling of pepper, 1 celery root, grated or 1/2 tsp. celery seed, 4 cups sliced potatoes, 1/3 cup water, 1/4 cup vinegar, snipped celery leaves.

Cut sausage into ribbons and fry until crisp; add onions and fry until golden. Stir in flour; add remaining ingredients and mix well. Pressure-cook at 15 lb. pressure for 14 minutes or as your cooker directs. Reduce pressure immediately under tap. Serve hot or warm. This dish is sometimes called a hot potato salad.

Franconia Potatoes

Once upon a time when we used to get an honest-to-goodness roast for less than a bride's dowry, I used to make these potatoes by putting them around the joint. Today I make a gravy of the juice of canned meat, and add chicken fat (the chickens out here are always too fat for their own roasting) or oil and sometimes, too, a dash of soup seasoning or a packet of dried beef soup. Take boiled, whole, medium-sized potatoes and bake them in this sauce in a wonder pot for about 40 minutes. Turn potatoes occasionally while baking. For serving sprinkle with a little snipped parsley or thyme or paprika. This is not a dish for a hot summer day but I find it goes over very well at a Friday night dinner when we do our table a little more proud than during the week.

ITALIAN WOMEN VOTE

By Peter Bourne

ROME. — "Your father's mustache" is passe in Italy, long popularly associated with the luxurious lip adornments of gondoliers.

A huge majority of more than 119,000 women voted in a recent national poll for passionate but clean-shaven mates. Italian newspapers, as a result, have advised hopeful swains to razor their faces indiscriminately.

Asked to define this year's "ideal husband," the women set some standards requiring more effort to meet than a shave. For example:

Seventy-three per cent want a passionate mate, delicately avoiding any definition of that adjective; 70 per cent want husbands who will dominate them, making the decisions and carrying them out; dark-haired men are preferred — only 18 per cent of the women voiced preference for the blond, or Van Johnson, type.

And 99 per cent voted for "cultured and intelligent" mates, "at least" more intelligent than the woman herself, a desire unlikely to be expressed by the emancipated female of the U.S.

But antipasto still remains the way to a man's heart, apparently. Gourmets were preferred by 62 per cent of the women. At the same time, 81 per cent voted for mates with "modern ideas."

About that matter of the shave. The Poll, conducted by the magazine "Gioia," indicated that 98 per cent of the women want their male mustacheless. *(NANA)*

Dentistry Made Almost Easy

PERMANENT teeth really will be permanent for most children of the future. And a trip to the dentist will be quite different from one today.

Those are predictions of Dr. Peter C. Goulding, Secretary of the American Dental Association's Council on scientific sessions.

Tooth decay will become less and less a problem as the full effects of fluoridation and other preventive measures are realized. Then other dental disorders will receive most of the dentist's attention, according to Dr. Goulding.

Dr. Goulding pointed out that the major cause of tooth loss now is periodontal disease, the disorders which attack the gums and other dental supporting tissue.

Remineralizing agents may be routinely applied to the teeth to repair weakened enamel before cavities start; effective anti-enzyme agents may be in routine use to prevent decay; and filling materials now being tested may be perfected — one would stimulate the formation of the layer underneath the enamel and another would "grow" to the tooth surface and help ward off future decay. *(NANA)*

Why Americans Eat Salads as Main Dish

Because salads are most refreshing during a hot spell, because they are rich in vitamins and mineral salts and are therefor nourishing without being fattening. Salads are also prepared in no time and without much effort. Try this:

BEETROOT SALAD. Cook about 2 cups of beetroots in their skin. Peel and dice beetroot with 1/4 cup of vinegar, 1/4 cup beet juice, 1-2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon caraway seed and 1-2 teaspoons Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder) and pour over beetroot. Store in cool place. Also try these variations: Add 2-3 tablespoons mayonnaise, some grated horseradish, 2 chopped pickles and slices of leftover meat, or cooked fish or herring. This recipe has been tested by VITA SERVICE FOR HOUSEWIVES

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announces the opening of a two-year evening course for
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The course will start in October, 1957, and only high school graduates will be accepted. Registration starts on September 1, 1957 at the A. Seligsberg School office, daily (except Friday) from 1-2 p.m.

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thinks of her future. She knows that she can make or mar it by her choice of a Provident Fund. She would like to rely on the Fund for safe investment and for participation in its profits, and in the appreciated value of its holdings. And, of course, a bank guarantee covering her actual contributions would be a most desirable feature.
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WESTERN AFFLICTION

THE OPIUM OF THE INTELLECTUALS. By Raymond Aron. Secker and Warburg. 35s.

By Irving Kristol

MRAYMOND ARON is probably the most brilliant political analyst of our day. He is also one of the most paradoxical. He tantalizingly evades all efforts to fix him on the Right or the Left of the political spectrum: as a columnist for the right-wing daily, "Le Figaro," he opposed the Suez affair and has been the only prominent non-Communist bold enough to urge the immediate recognition of Algerian independence. He is both a liberal and a pessimist — an unsentimental spokesman for reform and progress whose vision of the human condition does not inspire him to consider politics as particularly relevant to the problem of human happiness.

He is "typically French" in the perfect lucidity and painstaking logic with which he handles ideas; but he is also "typically English" in his passionate and stubborn verification of large ideas by the small, plain facts. He is a political philosopher who would certainly agree with G. K. Chesterton that "unless a man has a philosophy . . . he will stagger on to a miserable death with no comfort but a series of catchwords"; but the greater part of his energy goes into the sceptical and destructive examination of how philosophers are used to conceal prejudice and bad faith. The oddest thing about these and other paradoxes is that, in reading M. Aron, one is not aware of them as paradoxes at all. They add up to a consistent point of view.

The riddle dissolves if one puts M. Aron in his place — which is in the line of descent from Montaigne and the *politiques* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These men lived as we do today, in the midst of ideological wars; and they learned that, important as it is to have a consistent view *of* the world, it is not the most important thing *in* the world. They gave people more weight than ideas, and proposed a kind of negative humanism — negative, in that it simply aimed to protect men from themselves. Their main enemies, like M. Aron's were less people who were in intellectual error than those who insisted that everyone else was: the dogmatists, in short. The *politique* has his personal opinions about what is the best political order, but also realizes that in practice the scales are, in the most favourable conditions, usually tipped in favour of the second-best.

Classic Thinker

This tradition goes deep in France, but in the post-war period it has been overwhelmed by a tide of Teutonic romanticism. M. Aron stands like a lonely survivor of classical French political thinking in the midst of all the neo-Marxists and Young Hegelians who, for some peculiar reason calling themselves "existentialists," now dominate French intellectual life. "The Opium of the Intellectuals" is directed against them and their fashionable opinions. It is a polemic, but so cool, patient, and cogent that one can only regret that those who stand most to gain by it are the least likely to read it. In Paris, these days, one may have only "a dialogue" with Communists; everyone else is The Other, whom Mlle Simone de Beauvoir has proved conclusively, in several books, to be absolutely unapproachable.

The three parts of M. Aron's book discuss "Political Myths," "The Idolatry of History," and "The Alienation of the Intellectuals." The first is primarily political-historical, the second philosophical, the third sociological. All three centre around one problem: why is the West so self-dissatisfied as to be recurrently tempted by the thought of suicide?

This problem is explored with sympathy and common sense. M. Aron is severe toward the *communisants*, and in the circumstances one can hardly blame him. (M. Sartre has recently published a brilliant dialectical essay demonstrating that, if he was wrong over "popular democracy" in Hungary, he was nevertheless right to have been wrong.) But the dominant tone is dispassionately medical. The patient is sick, and while it is legitimate to argue a sick man out of his bad habits, it is more important to diagnose the illness.

The diagnosis is most skilfully carried out, and it is all the more impressive for the many qualifications that are incorporated in it. M. Aron has no easy answer to the question of the Western malady. Indeed, he is scrupulous to point out that no single proposition will either diagnose or cure it. There is the fact of modern technology and its effects on traditional beliefs; of the impact of historicism on Christian morality; of the shift of world power away from the West European orbit; of the weakening of parliamentary institutions by the impulse toward mass democracy; of the equivocal position of the intellectual in a free society; and many other things besides. The problems are plural, and one must be a pluralist in dealing with them.

Some foreign readers may be inclined to feel that the rather bizarre modes of thought of the Parisian intelligentsia are a local curiosity, of little interest to those of us on the outside. As M. Aron points out, this notion is baseless. The thinking of the French Left is echoed in Tokyo, in Bombay, in Buenos Aires and even today in Warsaw. That doesn't make it any the less grotesque, to be sure. But it does mean, unfortunately, that we — like M. Aron — have to give to it an attention we could otherwise direct to more profitable and pleasant ends. *(Copyright)*

ROBERT LABELLIE: ABSTRACTION
The visiting French painter has been showing Transparencies of his work at the French Consulate in Jerusalem.

EXECUTIVE CLIMBING

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

FROM THE DARK TOWER. By Ernst Pawel. Macmillan. 245 pp. $3.75.

ABE Rogoff had come far, considering that he was Jewish. He was Executive Assistant to the Second Vice-President in charge of Agency Relations with the Tower Mutual Life insurance company. Tower did not hire Jewish executives, but here was Abe, close to the top, with the possibility that he might rise still higher, for his immediate superior, the man responsible for his own success, had killed himself, and Abe was one of the potential successors to the post of Second Vice-President.

Abe does not get the job; he turns his life inside out and topsy-turvy; he sparks a sort of revolution in his suburban village community; he analyzes and re-analyzes his relationship with his wife, his son, his job, his life work, his status as a creative adult, his attitudes toward himself as a man and as a Jew.

"From the Dark Tower" is cleverly written. Mr. Pawel holds in contempt the Organization Man. He rails against conformity as he explains the deviousness of the insurance industry, its anonymous men of enormous power, the passion for security that men and women in America are now seeking, above all else. As a cry of protest against yielding to bigness, this is an eloquent work. As sheer narrative, it moves every minute. There are conflicts galore, on practically every page: Abe and his wife Miriam; Abe and his son David; Abe and his boss Peabody; Abe and his spiritual leader Rabbi Kahn; Abe against the world. Mr. Pawel moves from scene to scene with the sure skill of a good novelist. He is not afraid of ideas as well as action. He has something to say, and gets it said.

Yet there is something unhealthy about this novel. The publishers seem to want it kept secret that Mr. Pawel is the author of an earlier novel, "The Island in Time," published in 1951 by Doubleday. Anyone who has read the earlier book will understand, in part, Mr. Pawel's aggressively negative attitude towards practically everything. In his first novel, he described a group of Jews waiting in Italy to go to Palestine. Mr. Pawel, through some eloquent spokesmen, took the viewpoint promoted by the anti-Zionists. He opposed nationalism and his major spokesman refused to go to Palestine to make for himself a Jewish life there. While the book was interesting, it was what one might call negative in its approach to Jewish living.

In this novel too, Mr. Pawel opposes Jewish communal living, writing with biting satire and irony of the temple, its rabbi, the Jews who become active in organizational life. A poet of sorts, his Abe Rogoff feels that he has compromised himself by earning a living through working for an insurance company. He had, however, other "handicaps." "For instance, I am a Jew; and that, in a way, is even more serious than being a poet, especially in one to whom Jewishness is more than a mere accident of birth, more than a vague truculence translated into varying degrees of formalistic ritual."

Yet Abe's Jewishness, such as it is, is reflected mostly in his antagonism to anything Jewish. He delivers little sermons to the rabbi, who is drawn as a ridiculously pompous hypocrite, and, at the end, when Rogoff had antagonized the other Jews in his community (with his nonconformism), Mr. Pawel would have us believe that the rabbi had worked out a plan whereby the Jews in the community would pay Rogoff $50,000 to move out of the neighbourhood. As unbelievable within the context of this novel as it is unlikely in real life.

At a community meeting, Rogoff opposes Civil Defence. This starts the trouble for him. When his mentor had killed himself, he had been so upset that he saw himself as wasting his life away. The open rebellion started at the Civil Defence meeting. He so arouses the entire group, non-Jewish and Jewish alike, that his life is entirely changed. He does not get the big job at the Tower; he loses the respect of his son; he irritates his wife; he wins the label of "Communist" when, of course, he is nothing of the sort. And, in the end, he takes his family out West and you have to believe him when he says he is better off.

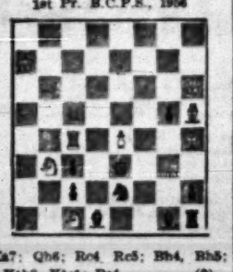
Of course, if Abe Rogoff were more likable, the reader would perhaps sympathize more heartily with him. But he is an unpleasant boor. The book, while thoughtful, has many patches of vulgarity, not in the use of words, but in concepts.

Mr. Pawel is an angry man; but anger with only partial understanding does not make for clarity of thought or vision. The author is full of animosities, towards life in general, towards American customs and traditions, towards Judaism and, one suspects, towards himself. This is why "From the Dark Tower," clever and interesting though it is, leaves one uneasy and with the feeling that there is something unwholesome about the whole story.

Chess

August 23, 1957

PROBLEM No. 1073
J. Haring, Holland
1st Pr. B.C.P.S., 1956



Ka7; Qh8; Re4 Rc5; Bb4, Bh5; Ktb8, Ktc1; Pe4. (9)
Ke3; Rh1; Bd1, Bg1; Kte2, Pc2, c3 g5, h2. (9)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1074
W.H. Wyatt, Australia
"The Problemist," 1957

Kf8; Qd8; Rb3, Rb7; Ktf1, Kte6. (6)
Ke4; Rh2; Bg5, Bg8; Ktg2, Kth3; Pa5, c6, c8, d3, d4, f7, g6, h6. (14)

White mates in three

Solutions. Problem No. 1067 (Fox & Ravenscroft): 1.Rd7! Problem No. 1068 (Hawes & Ravenscroft): 1.Qe8 thr. 2.g4+ h:g 3.Qa3x; 1.—g4 2.Qf4+. Names of the composers were erroneously interchanged in the original.

RESHEVSKI—BISGUIER

Here is the third game of the match nicely won by Reshevski:

Game No. 643

White: Reshevski	Black: Bisguier
1.Nf4 Kf6	2.c4 e6	3.Ktc3 Bb4
4.e3 c5	5.Bd3 d5	6.K:f3 0-0
7.0-0 d:c	8.B:c4 Ktbd7	9.a3 B:c3
10.b:c b6	11.Bb2 Bb7	12.Re1 Qc7
13.Qe2 c5	14.Rad1 Rad8	15.Ktb4 c4
16.Bb3 Rfe8	17.Kte5 Ktf8
18.Bc4 Bc6	19.B:c6 Q:c6	20.c4 Qc6
21.Ktg3 Ktg6	22.d:c R:d1+	23.R d1 b:c	24.B:f6 Q:f6	25.Qe2 Qe5	26.h3 h5	27.Rd5 Qa1+	28.Kh2 h4	29.Kt:e4 Rb8	30.Qd3 Rb1	31.Rd8+ Kh7	32.Ktg5+ Kh6	33.Kt:f7+ Kh7	34.Rh8x.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

Game No. 643

White: Botvinnik	Black: Smyslov
(19th game)	
1. e4 e6	2.Ktc3 c5	3.e3 Bg7
4.Bc2 Ktc6	5.e5 e6	6.Ktge2 Ktge7	7.d4 c:d	8.K:d4 d5	9.c:d K:d4	10.e:d K:d5	11.0-0 0-0	12.Qb3 Qb6	13.K:d5 e:d	14.B:d5 Q:b3	15.B:b3 B:d4. Draw agreed.

Game No. 644

White: Smyslov	Black: Botvinnik
(20th game)	
1.e4 e6	2.d4 d5	3.Ktc3 Bb4
4.e5 c5	5.a3 B:c3+	6.b:c Qc7	7.Qg4 f6	8.Kth3 Ktc6	9.Qg3 Qf7	10.d:c Ktge7	11.Bd3 f:e	12.K:e5 K:e5	13.Q:e5 0-0	14.0-0 Kte6	15.Qe3 c6	16.Bc2 Bd7	17.Rab1 B:a3	18.c:d Rad8	19.d6 Qe7	20.f:e R:f1+	21.R:f1 Q:e5	22.Q:e5 K:e5	23.Rd1 Kf7	24.h3 Ktc6	25.Bf4 Re7	26.Bd6 Rd7	27.Rf1+ Ke6	28.Re1+ Kf7	29.Kf2 b6	30.Rb1 Ke6	31.Rb5! d4	32.c4 b:c	33.Bb3! Rc7+	34.Ke2 Re7	35.R:c5 Kd7+	36.Kd2 Re6	37.Rg5 g6	38.Rd8+ Kc6	39.Bg1 Rf6	40.B:d4 Kt:d4	41.R:d4 Rf2+. In this position the game was adjourned, Botvinnik resigning without resuming play. Scores: Smyslov 11½, Botvinnik 8½.

"FIDE" CONGRESS

Dr. N. Zapler, Chairman of the Israel Chess Federation, left last week for Vienna where he will represent Israel at the "FIDE" annual congress. He will bring before the congress the plans for the "FIDE" House, according to the Israel proposal which was approved last year. The Haifa Municipality has allocated a 7½-dunam plot on the slopes of Mount Carmel for that purpose, a magnificent effort which no doubt, will meet with world-wide appreciation.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

In the final round of division "B", central group, Hadera defeated Menashe region by 5:1 thereby winning first place in that group, the final results of which were as follows: Hadera 20 points, Ramat Gan 19, Ra'anana-Herzliya (combined) 15, Emek Hefer 14½, Kfar Saba 12, Menashe 9½. In the southern group K. Shalom-Bitzaron and Bat Yam lead with 18 pts., followed by Hev. Hashmal and War Invalids 13½, Holon 10½, Rishon Le Zion 9½, Ramat Hayal 7. In the northern group AGA defeated Tiberias by 4:3 bringing its point score to 17½.

Stamp of the Week

THE old Shepheard's Hotel, which was destroyed by fire during the Cairo riots in January, 1952, was no doubt regarded by many Egyptians as a symbol of the *ancien régime*. For philatelists it was interesting because of its associations with the Overland Mail route to India, pioneered by Thomas Waghorn, and because it had its own post office, opened in 1892 and having a distinctive postmark.

Built on a river-side site, the new ten-storey Shepheard's was opened last month, and to mark the occasion the Egyptian Post Office has issued a special 10-milla stamp showing a view of it from the Nile.

Other new Egyptian stamps include one to commemorate the first meeting of the National Assembly and a series of five symbolic of Egypt as the "Tomb of Aggressors," among whom are numbered Mongols, British, French and Israelis.

G.W. HILL.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Mishnayot (The Six Orders, "Ha'aretz" subscription basis, IL9.750, three volumes) is now in its second printing, the first of which was distributed to subscribers from May to July. The distinguishing feature of this edition is its vowelling.

A new volume in the Sefer Hamoadim series (Festivals and Memorial Days) collected and edited by Yom Tov Levinsky, is **Tisha B'av** (The Ninth of Av, Dvir, IL8) in which the compiler strives to examine every facet of the significance of the day down the generations. This particular volume deals not only with the Fast of Av but also with the various fast days throughout the Jewish calendar.

Y.A. Efrati and Y. Burgansky continue their commendable efforts to "entice" the timid student into the intricacies of the Talmud by offering a step-by-step method of study through their **Talmud Lataimid** (Zionist Organization's Department of Torah Education and Culture). The first volume or "Gate" made its appearance about a year ago (at IL1.600) and inducted the wary learner gradually (one is almost tempted to say "sympathetically") into an understanding of first essentials; the second "Gate" (IL3.500) now leads him onward, from the known to the unknown. The authors are at great pains to clarify every step, but in their concern for the student's comfort they seem to have overlooked the fact that "life could be made still easier" if they had seen to the vowelling of the text, especially the Aramaic part of it. It is the author's fond hope that it will not be long ere the student gird up enough courage and plunge into the Sea of the Talmud on his own.

Kav L'kav (Line Upon Line, Rubin Mass, IL3.900) is a repetition of the Bible stories from the Creation to the death of Moses, arranged by L. Avishai and illustrated by Gito Gaesmer. It is quite elaborately done and the question would arise whether the Bible stories in themselves are not enough of an attraction.

Dvora Mahler's **Psychologia** (Urim, IL5) is a handbook for the study of general and developmental psychology for the use of teachers and educated readers.

Dfok Al Kol Delet (Knock on Any Door, Hebrew by Zvi Grushevsky, Idit IL1.500) by Willard Motley, pictures the life of Nick Romano from his childhood to the day he went to the electric chair at a comparatively young age.

Frank Peleg's Da Et Hamusica (Know Your Music, second and revised edition, Sifriyat Poalim, IL5) is a guide for music lovers presented in the form of correspondence between the author and a member of the imaginary Kibbutz Tel Tzlil, in which are stressed the laws of music, the lives of great composers, and illustrations of instruments. It is a popular method of conveying the secrets of the art and a way of instruction on the technical side of music.

Y. Rafael, M.K., has produced **Rishonim VaAharonim** (The Earlier and the Latter-Day Sages, Avraham Zioni, IL7) which takes us on a 1,000-year tour through Jewish history and introduces us to the outstanding scholars, giving us an insight into how they worked. Among other piquant things Rafael has us meet the first Hebrew bibliographer as well as the first Jewish Baedeker.

Keen Observer

F. S. Bodenheimer's Henry Baker Tristram (Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL1.600) is a tribute to the "father of Eretz Yisrael nature studies" and is published to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the nature lover's death. Tristram had a sharp eye and was a keen observer and there are elaborate descriptions of the country's flora and fauna as reflected in his big tour in 1863-64.

K'arar Baarava (Like a Heath in the Desert, Sifriyat Poalim, IL5) is M. Tabib's tale of a maturing Yemenite lad who has difficulties both in love and in his efforts to be integrated in the life of the country. *M. H.*

. . . and Foreign

The best buy of the week is undoubtedly Thomas Mann's **Confessions of Felix Krull** (Signet, 900 pruta). We have often felt that Mann was overrated, and pretended to a scope and depth which took him out of his depth, especially in the "Magic Mountain" and the "Joseph" stories, but "Krull" holds us in the palm of his hand, without reservations or conditions. Before Mannomanes jump down our throat, we should like to specify that what dampened our enthusiasm for the big works mentioned above was our feeling that Mann displayed a talent there for *not* grasping what the major problems of our time happen to be; a careful comparison with Robert Musil's "Man Without Qualities," one of the great novels of our century, brings this out clearly enough. However, Mann always provides good reading and first-rate entertainment, and "Krull" is a prime example of his best vein.

It will be recalled that Mann started this novel many years ago, the first 50 pages or so being published as a fragment about 1921. Then he abandoned it till his last years. It apparently took him time to acquire the perfect light touch, but he has it here. Felix Krull is a charmer, a confidence man almost *malgré lui*, by whom it is a pleasure to be swindled. He is of course an artist at his profession, and his profession, fundamentally is that of the artist. The declining fortunes of his family start him off in a hotel, but his real career begins with a swap of identities with a Luxemburgian nobleman. Don't deny yourself the pleasure of this perfect picaresque novel. There was also to be a second part to "Krull," and we confess ourselves to be puzzled by conflicting information we have had on the subject. At first we understood that Mann had not yet written the second part at his death, and then we heard (in a review of his daughter Erika's book about his last year) that he had almost finished it and that Erika was preparing it for publication. Perhaps one of our readers has more precise and dependable information.

The Music Masters, edited in four volumes by A. L. Bacharach (Pelican, IL1.625 each) contains all of the biographies originally published in three volumes by the same editor as "Lives of the Great Composers," but brought up to date, and with the addition of so many new lives as to make it quite a different enterprise. Biography is a pleasant means of learning about music, and here we have an opportunity to find material of too-little-heard great composers like Sweelinck, Victoria, etc. Not all the biographies are of equal value, and the omission of so important a figure as Heinrich Schütz is incomprehensible. The limitations of space make the lives of the classical composers necessarily inadequate. In the volume on the 20th century probably no one can be completely satisfied, and the editor has justified his choice with the explanation that it was impossible to get information on certain contemporaries. This cannot apply, however, to Anton Webern, who died over ten years ago, and to include Schoenberg and Berg while omitting Webern doesn't make sense (Webern's complete works have just been issued on four L.P. records, and should do much to further establish his importance in modern music). "The Music Masters" is most useful for the lesser-known composers, when you want to know more about someone than is usually given in the music dictionaries.

Joseph Conrad's **Victory** has been re-issued by Anchor (IL1.710) in a paperback with a design rather below their usual high and attractive standard. We first read "Victory" long, long ago, and it was our favourite Conrad. We found that we couldn't bring ourselves to reread it, for fear of disturbing that original impression; you feel differently about Conrad in youth. If you haven't read it, then you should. Aside from Conrad's usual moral (not moralizing!) overtones, it is a very exciting adventure story, which, once it gets into gear, will keep you in suspense till the end. The story is set in the South Sea islands, and records the struggle between Axel Heyst, an aloof and self-isolating Swede, Lena, the girl he learns to love, and, on the other side, the three deep-dyed villains, Schomberg, Jones and Ricardo. The end is tragic, and of a serious import, with the island as generously strewn with corpses as a Shakespearean or Corneillean tragedy. *M. M.*

REFUGEE PROBLEM

EUROPEAN REFUGEES: A Study in Forced Population Movement. By Malcolm J. Proudfoot. Faber & Faber Ltd. 542 pp. 52/6.

THE story of the millions of European refugees uprooted before, during and after World War II is being fully recorded. Three massive books have already been published, the official histories of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and a study of the refugee in the post-war world.

This book by the late Professor Proudfoot, an American, supplements and complements them. It is more restricted in space, being concerned only with the European problem, but more comprehensive in time, and more critical. It covers the story from 1939 to 1953; and it forms a continuation of the survey of the refugee problem by Sir John Hope-Simpson, published in England in 1939. It deals with the pre-war expulsions by the Nazis, the forced displacement of sixty million during the war and the repatriation and resettlement of the mass by UNRRA and IRO and voluntary bodies.

Mr. Proudfoot's treatment is precise and unemotional, but gently critical. It is a book for the specialist and the administrator, full of statistics and tables, illuminated by some sardonic reflections on Governments, International Agencies and — occasionally — Jewish bodies. The story is incredibly grim, and yet in one aspect cheering, because it shows up the immense helpful action of the world society.

There is a special chapter on Jewish refugees which, besides the bare statistics and reports, gives the exciting story of the "illegal" immigration into Palestine and the internment camps in Cyprus at the end of the World War, told objectively by a detached official. Proudfoot also tells of the temporary refuge which Switzerland gave during the war to nearly one-quarter million and Sweden gave to a similar figure. Palestine during the period 1940 to 1945 received 58,000 Jews. While generally he does not pass judgment, he remarks on the gross injustice done by America and Jewish opinion to the British, who had taken a large part in liberating the European Jews from Hitler's concentration camps.

For the most part Proudfoot's detail of Jewish effort is correct, and he has studied carefully the documents of the Joint Distribution Committee of America. But occasionally the perspective is a bit awry, as when ORT is presented as a main instrument for training the young migrants for Palestine, while nothing is said of Hehalutz.

Dramatically, the chapter on the Jewish refugees is followed by one on the German refugees, telling of the ten million expelled from the Eastern Zone, Poland and Czechoslovakia. That is a moving story of retribution, and also of a remarkable enterprise of integration of millions in the West German economy. The vast operation of IRO is summarized in a single chapter of 33 pages; and then the author draws a few challenging conclusions. The Western nations have chosen to ignore the continuing European refugee problem; and put on the High Commissioner for the Refugees an impossible task without the means of discharging it.

The book is tragically opportune. Once again the European communities have to face the influx of tens of thousands of refugees, victims of persecution and tyranny; and once again international machinery is required to handle a problem which is beyond the scope of voluntary bodies.

NORMAN BENTWICH

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MAZE

STUDIES IN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOKLORE. Vol. 1-2. Cincinnati, Ohio, published by the Library of Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion, 1953—1956. Editorial Board: I. Edward Kiev, Jacob R. Marcus, Moses Marx, Isaiah Sonne, Herbert C. Zafren.

By S. Shunami

BIBLIOGRAPHY has become one of the knotty points in our present day complex civilization. The immense scope of modern book production has reached a point where it threatens to cause confusion and anarchy in the intellectual life of humanity, and the modern printing machine threatens to subdue its maker. No cataloguing system or classification method, old or new, is able to put humanity's intellectual household in order.

Obviously, it is a problem for Unesco to tackle. A world conference of leading librarians and expert bibliographers to deal with the problem would not be out of place. Passing from the world scene to the small Jewish one, the problem shrinks considerably. The problems of Jewish bibliography are not insoluble, and the main difficulty lies rather in the shortage of bibliographers.

Gone are the times when the leading figures of Jewish scholarship dominated the Jewish bibliography of their generation. This was the case in the early days of *Wissenschaft des Judentums* in the second half of the 19th century. It is a fact that the most important standard bibliographies of Judaism were compiled and published at that time. Things changed somewhat — and adversely — in the second generation of modern Jewish scholarship, in the first decades of the 20th century.

In the thirties the third generation of expert bibliographers entered the scene and the old type of specialist scholar who practised a good deal of bibliography vanished almost completely. Only very few Jewish scholars now venture into the field of bibliography.

The still active third generation has given a good account of itself. It gets the credit for introducing modern methods used in the non-Jewish world into Jewish bibliography.

The rising generation does not show a taste for bibliography and there is at present *no expert Jewish bibliographer under the age of 50.* The reason for this disturbing fact may be found in the indifference of the public to the painstaking work of the bibliographer. A more disquieting feature is that even the authors and writers, whose work the bibliographer is trying to save from oblivion, do not show much interest in bibliography. No wonder then that the present generation of bibliographers feels like the last of the Mohicans.

Brighter Outlook

This pessimistic outlook was somewhat brightened this year when a Graduate Library School was established at the Hebrew University. This School may signify a turn of the tide. It is the first provision for systematic training in librarianship in this country, and the first time a library school has included a thorough and systematic study of Jewish library subjects in its curriculum. The School itself is the achievement of one indefatigable man, Dr. C. Wormann, director of the Jewish National and University Library.

In the gloomy bibliographical prognosis of the beginning of this decade the publication of a scholarly quarterly for Jewish bibliography served as an encouragement to the small but devoted group of Jewish bibliographers in Israel and abroad. The editors of the "Studies" had at hand one of the richest Jewish libraries and one of the best organized libraries in the world, that of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

The "Studies" were preceded by almost 30 years by "Kiryat Sepher," the quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, but it is the only one of its kind in English. (A popular trilingual bibliographical "Jewish Book Annual" is published in New York; 14 volumes have appeared so far.) Several of the contributors are members of the Library staff and some of the contributions concern the Library collection. Subject and personal bibliographies, along with essays and articles on the historical aspects of books and printing, as well as comprehensive reviews on recent bibliographical publications make up the first two volumes of this fine scholarly quarterly.

Of the many interesting essays we shall mention two outstanding ones: the history of Hebrew printing in Frankfurt on-the-Oder, written in German by Bernhard Brilling, and Book Lists through Three Centuries, by Isaiah Sonne.

The first volume contains an excellent and very accurate list of the fine Hebrew *incunabula* collection in the Library of the Hebrew Union College, compiled by Moses Marx, one of the great modern experts on early printed books. Everyone dealing with Hebrew *incunabula* will want to consult this most valuable contribution.

One of the finest Spinoza collections of the world is located at the Hebrew Union College Library in Cincinnati. This unique collection was formed by the late Dr. A. S. Oko, a noted Spinoza admirer, for many years librarian of the H.U.C. A selected list of 2,000 books in the collection, which also appears in the first volume, was compiled in the best tradition of the H.U.C. Library expert cataloguing by Mrs. Fanny Kochmann Berg.

The beautiful facsimiles adorning several of the contributions are a fitting addition to this splendid bibliographical magazine, which should be on the shelves of any self-respecting library or Jewish bibliophile.

HEART-FELT STORIES

By PAULA ARNOLD

STRAIGHT TO THE HEART. By G. Lawton. — International Universities Press, New York 1957. — 347pp. — $5.00

THIS book must, so far, be unique: it is the story of an educated man before and after heart-surgery of the gravest kind there is. Mr. Lawton, a psychoanalyst with a large practice and a lecturer at Columbia, suffered from so bad a heart condition, caused by the narrowing of the aorta, that even turning over in bed left him gasping for breath. On his own showing he is a man of moods, of labile temperament — as most psychoanalysts seem to be. This must be taken into account when reading the story of his thoughts and feelings, as must also his understandable adoration of his surgeon, Dr Bailey, who is not only one of the pioneers in this new field (about a decade old), but surely also a lovable personality. However, the wrapper gives the considered opinion of a Harvard professor of medicine who says that there are today many other equally imaginative and competent surgeons in this field, which is indeed a good thing to hear, for with the perfection of this daring operation, considered quite impossible only 15 years ago, the victims of congenital or acquired aortic stenosis are thronging to the surgeons for a new lease on life, and Dr. Bailey alone would not be able to cope with the demand.

Dr. Lawton was only 54 when his condition got so bad that his doctor advised heart surgery. He has a dry sort of humour which helped to counterbalance his leaning towards crying jags, both before and after. His account of the hospital background and especially of his confused condition for ten days after the operation is most remarkable and instructive. His hallucinations and fantasies were due to the fact that during the operation the flow of blood to the brain had been throttled. Some of these fancies are very touching. One can infer how deep these mistaken impressions went when Mr. Lawton tells us that at the time of writing his book (two years after the operation) he said to a friend: " . . . when I died in June 1954 . . . I mean when I had my operation." This reader was particularly startled because Theodor Herzl, in a letter written from Franzensbad to Wolffsohn not long before his death, said: " . . . and don't commit any stupidities there while I am dead."

It is good to hear that the money enabling Dr. Bailey to start his experiments came partly from the B'rith Shalom Women and from B'nai B'rith, also that a citizen of Ramat Gan was saved by him as early as 1953 and gave a Tora Scroll in honour of the Bailey team. — Today, so it seems, the easier type of heart operation — widening the mitral valve—has become not much more dangerous than an appendectomy, and there is every hope that the complicated and in any case still dangerous operation on aortic stenosis, which involves a cut from armpit to armpit, pushing aside the ribs and what not, will soon, through experience, trial and error, have attained to the same stage as the other. It is already seven years since the first patient was successfully operated on the aorta, and so far there has been no regression in that case.

Mr. Lawton's readable and popular book should be of interest to surgeon and layman alike; it is a wonderful tribute to a branch of medicine which has made such startling progress.

WOMAN DOCTOR

WOMAN SURGEON. By Else K. LaRoe, M.D. — Dial Press, New York, 1957. — 373 pp. — $3.95.

This is the autobiography of a noted plastic surgeon in New York who tells a good deal about some of the interesting operations she performed, about her patients, and the story of her life and loves. She is a German from an upper middle class family, first married to a banker who after she had gone through some harrowing experiences as an interne — told with relish! — established her in her own clinic and seems to have been a most satisfactory husband in every respect, until he began to truckle to the Nazis.

She had to entertain Goebbels, Goering, and *tutti quanti*, and in the end her gorge rose and she left him. She tells a story of having once, and with impunity, called Hitler "a hypocritical pervert" to his face. Now can that be true? However! — She was condemned to death in Russia when on a professional visit there, was saved at the last moment, and enabled to flee to America with an amiable American husband who soon turned out to be an alcoholic. Her present spouse is a Choctaw Indian, a well-known musician. The book is written in a very undistinguished style, its construction is amateurish, and its frankness is that of a physician who has unlearned squeamishness long ago. But at least it is an interesting life, even if some of it must be taken with a grain of salt.

Life and Letters

Lerner's Latest

Professor A.P. Lerner, former economic advisor to the Minister of Finance and at present visiting professor of Economics at Columbia University in New York, has postponed his visit to Israel this summer to prepare the outline for his new volume on economic theory. Professor Lerner, who last year gave a course on Wages at the Hebrew University and fought a battle against inflation in Israel, is the author of "The Economics of Control." The new volume will contain several chapters on theoretic aspects of the Israel economy, which he garnered during his three-year sojourn as an economic adviser to the Government.

Hermann Hesse

The important German novelist and Nobel prizewinner, Hermann Hesse, was 80 years old recently. His novels, "Demian" and "Steppenwolf" made a deep impression in the twenties, and his interest in Buddhism and the Far East found expression in "Siddharta" and "Oriental Voyage." He received the Nobel Prize in 1946 for his lengthy novel of a sort of secular monastery surviving our time of troubles, "Das Glasperlenspiel" (The Bead Game), which was translated into English as "Magister Ludi" (Holt, 1949).

Hesse left Germany in 1912 as a protest against German militarism and jingoism and settled in Switzerland, becoming a Swiss citizen in 1923.

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